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Quakerism on Nantucket

Since 1800,

.....BY.....

HENRY BARNARD WORTH.

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PREFACE.

The following essay was prepared for the purpose of indicating the causes that led to the melancholy disappearance of Friends from Nantucket. Facts were taken from original sources and statements of theological controversies, were quoted from books of unquestioned authority.

Some historical digressions were necessary to explain the movements of the Nantucket Meetings.

Terms used to designate different bodies of Friends, which were derived from the names of prominent leaders, are employed not in disrespect, but because no other terms are as clear.

HENRY B. WORTH.

NEW BEDFORD, AUGUST 1, 1896.

1991.12.17

CONDITION IN 1800.

The Society of Friends on the Island of Nantucket reached its highest tide of membership and influence a few years prior to the opening of the present century.

In the year 1792 they were using a meeting house located in the corner of their burying ground at the junction of Main and Saratoga streets. This building was erected in 1730, and here the Friends had met for over sixty years. This location was once central and convenient, but the members had now moved nearer Nantucket harbor and their success in business suggested a change. "11th mo., 28, 1791. The Friends' Meeting decided that the remote situation of our meeting house being found inconvenient it gave rise in this meeting to a proposition of removing to a place more central and the propriety of dividing the body of Friends if a second house should be found useful."

Two months later the committee reported favorably concerning both projects, "which being considered of is referred for further consideration to the next Monthly Meeting. In the meantime Friends are desired to invest their minds with due attention to the subject."

The next month was taken another cautious step. In order that the most careful consideration should be devoted to the subject and no feature overlooked, "2 mo., 27, 1792. This meeting appoints a committee of fourteen to investigate the expense of moving their meeting house and to enquire for a suitable place to build."

The next month the committee reported "it would cost to move the old building and build a second one 900 pounds. One piece of land was by David Coffin's and the other between Jethro Starbuck and John Gardner."



This report was accepted, and a building committee of "twelve was chosen to receive conveyances of the lots and procure materials for a new house."

The conveyances, dated April 12, 1792, were taken in the names of Benjamin Barney, cooper, Jethro Mitchell, cooper, and Shubael Coffin, merchant, as overseers.

One lot was bounded on the north by a highway, on the east by another highway, on the south by land of David Coffin, and on the west by land of Richard Mitchell.

The streets of Nantucket were not then named.

This lot was at the southwest corner of Main and Pleasant streets, where the dwelling house of the late Benjamin Coffin now stands.

The other lot was "bounded on the south by a wide highway, on the east by land of Zacheus Macy, and west by land of Jethro Starbuck."

The "wide highway" is now Broad street, and on this lot now stands the residence of the late Eben W. Allen, directly east from the Ocean House.

These proceedings were well known to all the islanders. "The Congregational society having heard that the Friends were contemplating a change and that they might be put to some inconvenience for a place to meet in, passed a vote to offer the use of their meeting house to the Friends for the purpose of solemn worship whilst said removal might be accomplishing."

But that committee of twelve had not overlooked such an important contingency.

The meeting replied: "This meeting imprest with a due sense of their friendly intention & desirous to render them the acknowledgement do to so liberal & benevolent an offer, inform them that the necessity which they apprehend is not likely to take place, this meeting having concluded to build a new house previous to the removal of the old."

The new meeting house was fifty-six feet long and thirty-eight feet wide, and stood on the Broad street lot.

On the Main street lot the old meeting house was rebuilt.

Before the autumn of 1792 had passed the new house had been built and the old one removed. They paid for the change in two years.

"9 mo., 29, 1794. The building committee reported that they had completed building the new house and had moved the old one and had paid all the cost."

At this time the population of Nantucket was about 5600 and nearly one-half attended Friends Meeting.

DIVISION OF THE SOCIETY.

When the Friends had completed the change and had two meeting houses ready for use it became expedient to divide the membership into two bodies, each of which should attend a separate house.

Meetings for worship were larger than business meetings, for on First days many attended meeting who were not members. While they needed two meeting houses for worship, one was enough for business meetings.

They selected the most natural line for division, although it did not divide the members into two equal parts.

"12 mo., 31, 1792. The society is divided as follows: A line from the old wharf as far west as Sylvanus Starbuck's dwelling house (including said house with all who dwell on the south side of said street) beyond, taking its course in that direction to the shearing pen, with all who dwell to the south of said limits, to attend at the old meeting house, others to attend at the new meeting house."

This line began at the Straight Wharf and extended westerly through the entire length of Main street and its continuations to the ponds.

This division, however, was merely for convenience in worship. One corporation, the Nantucket Monthly Meeting, owned both buildings.

The business meetings were held in the Main street house.

Several meeting houses may belong to one Monthly Meeting.

Monthly Meetings of a certain section are governed by an organization called a Quarterly Meeting. This is composed of delegates from each Monthly Meeting.

The Yearly Meeting is the supreme body and meets once a year, and is composed of delegates from the Quarterly Meetings.

Nantucket Monthly Meeting belonged to the Sandwich Quarterly Meeting and to the New England Yearly Meeting.

Not long after the division, those members who were assigned to the Broad Street Meeting for worship desired to have a separate business meeting and to manage their affairs without connection with the Main Street Meeting. They desired to be a Distinct Monthly Meeting.

"1 mo., 27, 1794. The subject of a Distinct Monthly Meeting being allowed to the Friends who constitute the North Meeting referred to a committee."

"2 mo., 21, 1794. The committee after solid and weighty attention therein are generally of opinion it will be best for said Friends to be set off and be a Distinct Monthly Meeting."

The consent of the Sandwich Quarterly Meeting was obtained, and the Nantucket Monthly Meeting for the Northern District was duly organized.

10 mo., 27, 1794. The North Meeting met for the first time, with William Rotch as clerk and Jethro Mitchell as treasurer. As near as can be ascertained the North Meeting included about one-third of the Nantucket

Friends, but here were more persons of wealth than at the old meeting. The Mitchells, Rotchs, Rodmans, Gardeners, Joys and Swifts were members of this meeting.

When the nineteenth century opened there were two Quaker meetings largely attended and flourishing, and the only other sect on the island was still struggling and weak.

The Friends had evidently founded an enduring stronghold, and in the future were clear prospects of greater success.

"The men and women sat, the elder folk facing the younger, from their rising seats, with faces grave beneath the stiff straight brim or dusky bonnet. On the highest seats, where the low partition boards sundered the men and women, there alone sat they whom most the spirit visited and spake through them and gave authority."

Yet unknown to themselves they had reached the pinnacle of their prosperity, and soon would begin the decline that would be steady and relentless, until they should disappear from the Island. They heeded not the clouds that warned them of coming storms, but condemning all change as dangerous, they sailed on in the cause given them two centuries before by George Fox, until stranded, shattered, and wrecked on one rock after another, they have almost vanished from the sea, and rival sects are now in undisputed dominion on the island.

If a vision of coming time could have been given them with its changes and sad decay, we cannot doubt that they would gladly endeavored to avert such a calamity. They would never have been willing to permit the labors of a century thus to come to naught. It is therefore not amiss to assume that they did not appreciate where their course would lead.

To-day a large part of the Friends have seen the errors of their ancestors, and have changed their course and are having some prosperity.

But scattered through the world are small struggling bodies that claim to keep the faith and practice of their ancestors without change, and although each year growing less and less, they cannot see that their forefathers were in any error. Such mistaken and misguided zeal seems unaccountable. They seem to hope that in some mysterious way they will be restored to their former power and prestige.

CAUSES OF DECLINE.

There were five principal causes that led to the decline of the Quaker society at Nantucket.

1. In the early years of this century considerable numbers of Nantucketers emigrated to Maine, New York and the West. Many of these were Friends, and their removal perceptibly reduced the Nantucket meetings.

2. The loss to Nantucket merchants by French Spoliations and the war of 1812 caused great financial change to the Nantucket Quakers. Their property entirely disappeared.

While it is true that Friends are under less expense than other people, yet there is great prestige in having wealthy persons among the members of a society. The losses by the Mitchells and Gardners and others must have had a depressing effect on the Nantucket Friends.

3. The literature of the year 1800 was very hostile to religious thought, and members who followed the sea could not help feeling its influence. They became indifferent when at home, and were disowned for not attending meetings.

4. The establishment of a Methodist society on the island, which met in the attic of a house on Fair street. Here was the same zeal that now characterizes the Salvation Army, and the place was called "Glory Hole."

Children of Friends were attracted by this vigorous religious body and left their parents' meeting.

"5 mo., 20, 1821. E. S. disowned for attending the Methodist church."

5. But the most potent cause of decline was the enforcement of their discipline. Here the Friends were unrelenting in disowning their members for acts not immoral. Their treatment was so severe that it brought discredit instead of respect, and on this account persons outside were disgusted.

There is in mankind a sense of fairness which accurately measures all penalties. This sense must not be offended if any religious body would obtain additions from those outside.

One Friend wrote: "It has been my lot to see many cases of disownment of members from which my own feelings revolted, and in which the benevolent feelings of valuable Friends appeared to have been violated to uphold the discipline. I have seen men of natural kindness and tendencies become hard hearted and severe. I have seen justice turned back and mercy laid aside."

At Nantucket, while the highest penalty was excommunication, it was considered a great loss and disgrace, although the accused was conscious of no wrong. Then there were no degrees in the penalties. Disownment was the only penalty for all offences great and small.

A few quotations will now be given of accusations for which persons were disowned. They are samples of large classes.

"2 mo., 27, 1800. Henry Barnard had gone to sea in an armed vessel."

If they had known that he joined the Freemasons five years before, he would have been disowned sooner for that.

"1 mo., 23, 1801. L. H. was disowned for deviating from our principles in dress and address."

He persisted in wearing buckles, and refused to say "thee" and "thou."

"2 mo., 25, 1801. D. C. had married a member of another society, and J. J. was keeping company with a man not in membership with us and attended a place where there was music and dancing."

"10 mo., 28, 1801. Levi Joy was living in Hudson, New York, though still a member of the Nantucket Meeting. The Nantucket Meeting requested the Hudson Meeting to treat with him on account of a charge that he had joined the Freemasons. That meeting replied that Joy denied being a member of that society. This evasive reply was promptly rejected and the Hudson Meeting informed 'that the time and place of his initiation among them and the circumstances of the case have been ascertained,' and requested them to investigate further. Several months afterward the Hudson Meeting replied that 'Joy admitted that he was once among the Freemasons in their embodied capacity, and never but once, and had no desire to meet with them again in like manner,' and suggested that he be pardoned, which was done."

"7 mo., 6, 1803. H. C. had deviated in dress and address from the plainness of our profession, and F. H. had deviated from our principles in dress, particularly in tying the hair."

"4 mo., 30, 1806. D. G. had gone out in marriage with a woman in New York."

"11 mo., 29, 1806. H. B. G. had attended a marriage performed by a minister, where there was music and dancing, in which he was a partaker."

"10 mo., 31, 1810. N. M. attended a marriage performed by a minister."

"3 mo., 26, 1812. M. R. had been dealing in and handling spirituous liquors."

"11 mo., 25, 1815. S. C. had sailed in a privateer."

"10 mo., 29, 1818. H. G. had partaken too freely of spirituous liquors."

"5 mo., 31, 1821. W. G. H. joined a company at a hall and was concerned in a lottery."

"7 mo., 25, 1821. A. F. had permitted his daughter to be married in his dwelling house by a minister."

"5 mo., 30, 1822. C. G. C. had married a woman not a member."

And yet for over half a century afterward he was one of Nantucket's most kindly and benevolent citizens and prominently connected with the Coffin school and Athenæum.

"5 mo., 31, 1824. L. C. had neglected the meetings and frequented those of the Methodist society."

Such were the austerities of their discipline.

Dishonorable failures were promptly condemned.

"3 mo., 26, 1812. E. M. had launched into business beyond his ability and cannot pay his just debts."

"6 mo., 9, 1813. S. M. had failed in the performance of his promises and cannot pay but a small dividend."

It must not be concluded that such severity existed solely in Nantucket. It was everywhere the same.

Persons marrying contrary to the society's rules were disowned unless they repented in writing. One woman said she was disowned for the best act of her life.

In one case parents were forbidden to bequeath property to such a child who had been disowned.

One physician was disowned for certifying that certain soldiers were disabled by wounds and suitable for pensions.

At one period Friends thought it justifiable to visit their members and with instruments remove ornaments from furniture.

It was common practice for Friends to attend marriages



of their Gentile acquaintances, if only they were out of the room when the marriage ceremony was being performed.

Once over thirty persons left the room and returned after the marriage had been performed by a minister, and thus escaped disownment.

A prominent English Quakeress said: "I cannot deny that much as I love the principles of Quakerism, bitter experience has proved to me that Friends do rest too much in externals, and that valuable as are many of them yet there are also serious evils in our society among its members. These cause me real anxiety and pain and reconcile me to so many of my children being disowned."

The far-reaching consequences of these numerous disownments were never measured or considered. Ties of blood and marriage are always strong. If a member of a family was set aside for some frivolous offence, others of the family were likely to follow, and those disowned usually went to another meeting.

These losses were not compensated by additions, for leaving out of account children of Quaker parentage who were members by birth, other additions were not over one in five years, while the disownments were often fifty a year.

Although it is difficult to estimate the exact loss to the Quaker society on account of any particular cause, yet the influential cause was the enforcement of unnatural regulations regarding marriage. In this particular, experience shows that the human heart generally without restraint follows its own inclinations. Sometimes education, public opinion, and persuasion may exert an influence on the choice, but compulsory requirements never will succeed. It has been stated without objection that fully one-third of the Friends who married before 1850 chose partners not members of the society, and thus lost their membership.

Of these almost none are reinstated, for having committed no moral offence, and being disowned for an act that may have added greatly to their happiness they have no wish to return to a body towards which they entertain only feelings of disgust.

From the beginning of this century to the present time such marriages have increased in frequency, and the fact that disownment for this course is now mentioned as a joke is a proof of the impotency of the penalty.

In relation to this discipline it should be stated that in New England at this time are three sects of Quakers.

1. The Nantucket Meeting.
2. The Wilburite Meeting.
3. The Gurney Meeting, or New England Yearly Meeting.

The censorious discipline is now carried out in its fullness by the first two.

In the Gurney body has been a great change. In the last book of discipline published by the New England Yearly Meeting marrying non-members is no cause for disownment. Attending meetings of other societies is not forbidden, and dress is no longer a subject for discipline. Members may belong to secret societies if "the cause of truth do not suffer," and they can hold public office.

Before 1852 a Quaker burial ground resembled a pasture lot or hay field. Now there are seen grave stones fifteen inches high.

Formerly there were twenty-seven causes for disownment, not including crimes. Now there are eleven delinquencies for which members *may be* set aside.

In the Friends school at Providence, Rhode Island, which is managed by the New England Yearly Meeting, are provided for use of the students nine pianos, and music, vocal and instrumental, are on their curriculum. All these departures have been made in recent years in the New England Yearly Meeting of Friends.

In a recent number of an English periodical in the interest of the strict class of Friends mention was made of honors conferred in English universities on children of Quaker parentage. One of these had taken first honors in insrtumental music.

Thus they reduced their membership in excess of the additions. The interest of members in their meetings was sadly declining.

Instead of two strong flourishing meetings, as at the opening of the century, there were at Nantucket two remnants, and it was thought best to combine them. The weakest body was at Broad street. It was therefore decided to discontinue it.

"5 mo., 13, 1829. The Nantucket Meeting for the Northern District was dissolved and its property and members transferred to the old meeting."

The Broad street meeting house was used as a place of worship until September, 1833, when it was sold by the Friends. It was afterwards rebuilt and became a part of the beautiful Trinity Episcopal church, which was burned in the fire of 1846.

Such was the irony of Fate. A Quaker meeting was discontinued and its house of worship transformed into an Episcopal church, where the High Church ceremonials prevailed and the rector was a zealous disciple of Newman and the Tractarians.

THE HICKSITE STRUGGLE.

During the first thirty years of this century disownments were based exclusively on irregularities or omissions in conduct.

None had been disowned on account of doctrinal views, but now a new and more insidious foe had appeared and was walking about the land. It had paused at Philadelphia and New York, and had carried away captive large

numbers of Friends. Some of these in New York had relatives at Nantucket. Stalwart Friends in New York and Philadelphia, who had withstood the enemy, warned their brethren at Nantucket, who had time to prepare for the expected invasion. Several years they waited, and at last in the summer of 1830 it appeared on the island. It was merely a Hicksite preacher, but that meant a mountain.

Elias Hicks, a Quaker Minister after a long ministry, was charged with teaching false doctrines. He lived on Long Island and carried on farming. His power as an orator has been likened to that of Webster and Everett. In his published sermons certain stalwart Friends in Philadelphia discovered evidences that Hicks doubted the inspiration of the Bible, the deity of the Messiah, and the personality of the devil. So they led against him a fierce attack, which continued several years and resulted in a division of the society in Baltimore and Pennsylvania, and New York, in which a larger part approved Hicks' views and the smaller body remained orthodox. This was the first rift in the Quaker society. Each part claimed to hold the truth.

On the controverted points Hicks denied that he held any views different from George Fox, who was the standard. Judged by his sermons, Hicks was as orthodox as one-half of the Protestant clergy of to-day.

It seems that in the early summer of 1830 a Hicksite minister visited Nantucket and appointed a meeting to be held in some building not a church. Quite likely he came from New York and was welcomed by the relatives of his New York Friends. Some of the members of the Nantucket Meeting "publicly gave countenance to this affair by assisting the minister to procure a meeting house other than that of Friends for a meeting called by that person not in unity with Friends, and they attended that

meeting, for which breaches of order no satisfaction was obtained from them."

Friends could punish any disorderly conduct. So all that became necessary was to call any objectionable act a "disorder" and it could be punished. By the experience of several years, Friends in Nantucket were advised that this was the only safe way to deal with the Hicksite movement. If any member was discovered leaning that way, call him "disorderly" and disown him. It is altogether likely that the minister was known to them as a Hicksite by reputation. The only other fact was to ascertain who gave him any welcome and call it a "disorder" and disown them. So eager were they to throttle the invading monster that they never even charged that their members approved the minister's preaching.

To punish these acts as "disorderly" was easy, summary and effective, even if unjust. A busy summer followed.

Gilbert Coffin, Silvanus Macy, Roland Hussey, Obed Barney, Daniel Mitchell, William B. Coffin, Charles Pitman, Gideon Swain, Matthew Myrick, William Watson, Thomas Macy, Peter Macy, Obed Macy, and their wives and others had been in some way connected with the Hicksite meeting and were disowned. These persons were prominent and influential and were a loss to the meeting, both in membership and prestige.

Nowhere else in New England did the Hicksite movement appear, and the reason for its appearance at Nantucket may be that the Hicksite leaders in New York City had relatives in Nantucket whom they had probably made familiar with Hicks' views.

It is estimated that of the whole Friends society in the world two-fifths became Hicksites. In Nantucket the number scarcely reached one-fifth.

The Nantucket Hicksites organized a meeting under the Westbury Quarterly Meeting on Long Island, and March

23, 1833, through their overseers, Gilbert Coffin, Obed and Peter Macy, purchased a lot on Main street, where now stands the residence of William T. Swain. On this lot they erected a large meeting house, where they met several years. When their members became reduced the meeting house property was sold, and the building was afterwards used for the straw business and was called Atlantic Hall. A few years ago it was taken down and is now the middle section of Hotel Nantucket. The members who were left mostly attended the Unitarian Church, lending some credit to the popular impression that Hicksites are Unitarian Quakers.

Thus the Nantucket Meeting successfully liberated themselves from those they considered heretical parasites. It had been done quickly and easily. They did in two months what was pending several years in Philadelphia.

Elias Hicks visited Nantucket in June, 1793, nearly thirty years before his name became associated with false doctrines.

REMOVAL TO FAIR STREET.

The Friends had not the control of the island as in former years.

The Methodists had two churches, one on lower Fair Street and the other on corner of Centre and Liberty Streets. Here was fiery preaching, lively music and delirious excitement called "slaying power."

Imagine the horror of those solid Friends at hearing that one of their members had attended a revival at the "Teaser" meeting house!

A Universalist society had become organized and had bought land for a meeting house.

The North Congregational church was crowded and they were contemplating building a larger meeting house. Here and also at the Second Congregational Meeting

House on Orange street, now called Unitarian, was cultured preaching and Puritan music. "Solid men sat in the pews. Every Sunday millions of money listened to the preachers. The Unitarians were rich enough to build their church of mahogany."

These were powerful forces and drew many from the Friends society.

It was decided in the spring of 1833 to seek a different location. The meeting house on Main street was no longer convenient. So their overseers, Samuel Macy, Hezekiah Swain, Zenas Gardner, Cromwell Barnard, Kimball Starbuck, Prince Gardner, Laban Paddock, Peleg Mitchell and Charles G. Stubbs, purchased a lot on the west side of Fair street, between Ray's court and Moore's lane. On the south part of the lot was erected a meeting house, and in the building on the north side of the lot was maintained a Friends school, where at one time John Boadle taught down stairs and Alice Mitchell upstairs.

The meeting house stood where now is the residence of William M. Barrett, and the schoolhouse and lot are the property of the Nantucket Historical Association.

"9 mo., 1, 1833. The new meeting house was used. The old meeting house was sold to Charles G. and Henry Coffin, and the building removed to the Commercial wharf for a warehouse."

A singular experience befell one of these overseers.

"6 mo., 27, 1833. Cromwell Barnard was drawn on the jury and inadvertently administered a formal oath to a witness. The meeting heard of it, and excused him only after he had made a written acknowledgement of his error."

"4 mo., 26, 1835. A library of one hundred thirty-nine books was placed in the meeting house."

It was evidently thought that if suitable literature could

be read by Friends some of the hostile influences of that day would be counteracted and members held faithful to the meeting.

But notwithstanding all efforts to the contrary, during the decade from 1835 to 1845 there was a continually increasing indifference. Many were disowned for marrying contrary to the rules of the society and for not attending meetings. Their numbers were fast diminishing.

"8 mo., 31, 1843. Maria Mitchell, daughter of William Mitchell, was disowned because she had neglected the meetings, and told the committee that her mind was not settled on religious subjects and that she had no wish to retain her right in membership."

The beauty of a thousand stars in the canopy of heaven was more congenial.

The meeting was losing its power and prestige. The force and influence of Quaker principles were on the wane. Some dread catastrophe was casting its shadow before.

Those who had met the Hicksite invasion into New England, conquered it and seen it disappear from the island were now called to a more disheartening conflict. Their victory over the Hicksites had been easy, for they had the support of all the Friends in New England, but in the coming contest every meeting in New England would be against them, and they would themselves be conquered.

The new enemy had already appeared even before the end of the Hicksite movement, but the attention of Friends was so engrossed by the latter that it for a time overshadowed the former. Thus when the Hicksite struggle was ended and the two parties had separated, the Orthodox American Friends turned their attention towards the new heresy that was progressing in England and America.

About the year 1818 a systematic study of the Scriptures

and catechising thereon was introduced in the Friends school at Ackworth. Joseph John Gurney is stated to have been the chief promoter of this change. His attempt to encourage a study of the Scriptures as the sole guide in religion brought on him severe attacks by Friends, who asserted that the Inner Light being the Divine Spirit shedding its light in the human heart was the primary guide and the Scriptures were secondary.

Here began the thirty years' struggle commonly known as the Gurneyite movement, although it became well defined not before 1832.

THE GURNEY DIVISION.

Joseph John Gurney was the son of a wealthy English Quaker family; was highly educated in English universities, and by his eloquence and polished discourse became a preacher of great power in the Quaker society, and gained great popularity both in England and America. His sermons contained statements from which the stalwart American Friends decided that here was a man more dangerous than Elias Hicks.

They asserted that Friends could not tell beforehand what the spirit would direct them to do in a meeting, and as they were not moved until assembled in meeting there could be no preparation. There was no priest, no sacrament, no liturgy, no hymn book, not even a Bible. It was an assembly of human souls gathered in solemn stillness, waiting until God should speak through one of them to the rest. If a minister was discovered making any preparation for a meeting, she was said to be "going before her guide," and she was deposed and silenced. With this cardinal principle emphasized and reiterated on all possible occasions, it was with great uneasiness that American Friends learned that Gurney actually carried a Bible

to meeting and read from it. They also claimed that he prepared his discourses beforehand. This was not Quaker dependence on the Holy Spirit. The error of Hicks was in repudiating the Bible. The error of Gurney was in repudiating the Spirit. Gurney therefore was as dangerous as the other, and in 1838 the American Friends began a seven years' conflict with the purpose of having Gurney silenced by the London Yearly Meeting. Every movement must have a leader, and these persons attacking Gurney selected John Wilbur of Hopkinton, Rhode Island, whose vigor and rigor proved entirely adequate to the occasion.

Gurney visited most of the meetings in America and Europe and met with great success. He visited Nantucket July, 1838, and was the guest of Cromwell Barnard.

Wilbur by voice and pen met with less success, for in Great Britain all the meetings had approved Gurney's preaching.

The bitterest contest was carried on in New England. It seems that Wilbur differed from Gurney in only four particulars:

1. Whether justification precedes or follows sanctification?
2. The true reason for observing the first day of the week instead of the seventh.
3. Whether in the next world will be given natural or spiritual bodies?
4. Whether the Holy Spirit or the Bible is the true religious guide?

The first three points in dispute are entirely unessential and any discussion of them would be without profit.

George Fox taught that the Holy Spirit could be received by believers so as to become an Inner Light, making clear the path to follow, and that no other guide was as infallible. The Bible was of secondary importance.

Until the time of Gurney emphasis was placed on the Inner Light, instead of the Bible, but Gurney discovered an inconsistency among the Friends. Ministers had been accused of teaching false doctrine. They claimed to speak what the spirit taught them, and yet they were condemned by the society of Friends and their teaching was proved to be false by quotations from the Bible. If a man's light differed from the Bible, he was judged not to have the true light. If, therefore, the Bible was the final authority, Gurney recommended that it be so considered; that it be carefully studied by young and old; that Bible schools be established; that societies be organized for the wider circulation of the Scriptures. Some of Gurney's friends in England joined with a number of Episcopal bishops in the formation of a Bible society. This was highly offensive to the stalwart American Friends.

Thus did the bitterest of conflicts proceed, and New England became divided into two bitter factions, the Gurneyites and Wilburites.

The crisis was reached in 1845 at Newport in the New England Yearly Meeting.

In several of the Quarterly and Monthly Meetings, there had been divisions into Wilburite and Gurneyite bodies, each claiming to be the true organization. These and other matters came before the Yearly Meeting, the court of last resort for final adjudication.

The larger part of the prominent Nantucket Friends had joined the Wilbur party, and were ready in the Yearly Meeting to offer stout resistance to the advance of the Gurney party.

It was evident that the Yearly Meeting had overwhelmingly adopted the views of Gurney, and if majorities had ruled, as in other bodies, the Wilbur party would have had little opportunity to be heard.

Owing to a curious feature in the government of the

Quaker society, a small minority has an opportunity to make a vigorous and often successful contest. It arises in the selection of a clerk for the meeting, whose power is almost supreme. Usually in secular bodies the first struggle is to obtain a majority in number, and then the majority by vote controls all subsequent matters. But in a Friends' Meeting there is no chairman and no voting; consequently numbers do not count.

The clerk decides what is the sense of the meeting and then he "makes a minute of it," or makes a record of it.

When a Friends' Meeting is to take action the clerk announces the subject and awaits the expression of the members. After all the members that wish have expressed themselves the clerk thereupon decides what is the solid weighty sense of the meeting. It may not be the view of the majority; but taking into account the age, piety, experience and position of those expressing themselves he decides what is the view of the solid and weighty members. This view must be what he thinks most sensible. The sense of the meeting may become the view of the clerk.

The difficulty and delicacy of the duty imposed on the clerk of collecting and recording the judgment of the meeting without a vote being taken is so great that in times of excitement and conflicting opinions few persons can be found competent to the task; for however impartial the clerk it is always difficult for him not to be influenced by his own views and sympathies. It therefore follows from this that the clerk may declare the judgment of the meeting to be according to the view of the minority, and so the minority governs the meeting. This actually happened in the city of Philadelphia.

Nor does his power end here, for having decided what is the sense of the meeting whatever record the clerk makes is conclusive and can never be altered, corrected or

changed. With such an opportunity for the minority to govern a few are often encouraged to convince the clerk that their view is the sensible one, and if successful he will make a minute in their favor. It should be stated that when there is a great difference of opinion among the members an impartial clerk will make a minute postponing the subject till the next meeting, but usually the clerks in times of excitement are not so impartial but decide in favor of one party:

The first act at the opening of a new meeting is to elect a new clerk. For this purpose the old clerk presides. Whichever party he favors will thereafter control the organization. For with a clerk in their favor a few could overcome a multitude. Such a decisive advantage is this that the entire contest in a division is waged on this point. If a contesting party cannot elect their clerk they always withdraw. This is their way of settling a division.

At this session of the Yearly Meeting the Wilburites, under the leadership of Prince Gardner of Nantucket, tried to secure the selection of Thomas B. Gould of Newport as clerk, but the clerk of the previous year, who was to decide the sense of the meeting, being a Gurneyite, found the sense of the meeting to be that he himself should continue to be clerk. When he made this minute the Wilburites withdrew to a Baptist Church near by and organized what they called the New England Yearly Meeting.

Several years later the Supreme Court of Massachusetts was sought to pass upon the respective rights of these two meetings.

There is in Fall River on North Main Street a plain white building, which in 1844 belonged to the Swansea Monthly Meeting, which was largely Gurneyite. This meeting divided into two bodies, the Gurney body



being much larger, each claiming to be the true Swansea Monthly Meeting, and both selected overseers, who are the officers to take charge of the societies' property.

The Wilburite overseers succeeded in getting control of the Fall River meeting house and would not surrender it. The matter was carried to the Quarterly Meeting, but here was a division. There was a Gurney Quarterly Meeting and a Wilbur Quarterly Meeting. So the Yearly Meeting was called upon to decide the controversy. But as here was also a division a suit was brought in the courts of Massachusetts by the Gurney overseers for possession of the Fall River meeting house. The Supreme Court, in a lengthy opinion, decided that the Gurney Yearly Meeting was the true meeting and that the Wilburites were seceders, and so not entitled to any of the property of the meeting which they had left. Moreover it was there stated by Judge Shaw that the unhappy division between the Wilburites and Gurneyites arose from an apprehension of the former that the latter were disseminating false doctrines, "of which," he said, "there was no evidence."

The points of difference seem to be exceedingly trivial, and one Friend told me that the real cause for the ill will which John Wilbur entertained towards Gurney was due to the fact that when Wilbur visited England he was not allowed to smoke in Gurney's house.

Thus was accomplished in the New England Yearly meeting a division into two bodies, of which the Gurney body comprised about nine-tenths of the meeting.

After the contest between the two bodies in the Yearly Meeting at Newport some of the Wilbur party took a trip to Nantucket. At a first day meeting Thomas B. Gould arose to preach. Cromwell Barnard, who was the leading Gurney advocate at Nantucket, interrupted him, saying: "Friend, thee can sit down." Peleg Mitchell then said:

"Friend, thee can go on." Other elders expressed their views. Women were greatly agitated and in tears, and some went out. Gould continued and finished his discourse.

This disturbance indicated clearly how the two parties were arrayed, although there had been no separation. It was evident that a separation would result, and it was also certain that Cromwell Barnard, William Mitchell and Abram R. Wing would lead one body, and that Prince Gardner and Peleg Mitchell the other. Soon after the occasion offered and the result was decisive.

The division took place in July, 1845, when the Sandwich Quarterly Meeting, which was largely Gurneyite, met in Nantucket, but the Nantucket delegates were Wilburites.

When the meeting was opened reports from every Monthly Meeting were presented except Nantucket, although the Nantucket delegates were present, also John Wilbur and some of his Friends. When the report of the Nantucket Meeting was requested Hezekiah Barnard stated that he had the report but they had concluded to withhold it, adding "that a separation must and would take place." An attempt was then made to appoint Peleg Mitchell as clerk. This was opposed by the Gurney party, as he had been identified with the separatists at Newport. John Wilbur and his friends when requested would not leave the hall, so the Quarterly Meeting adjourned until 4 o'clock in the afternoon. In the meantime the Wilbur party had remained and organized what they called the Sandwich Quarterly Meeting. At 4 o'clock, when the adjourned meeting reassembled, the Wilburites had gone.

The Nantucket Meeting had thus withdrawn from the Quarterly Meeting, but there were members of the Nantucket Meeting that remained loyal. They were in

sympathy with Gurney. The Quarterly Meeting encouraged them to continue the Monthly Meeting, which was accordingly done in July, 1845.

There was effected a division of the Nantucket Meeting into a Gurney body and a Wilbur body. It is stated by the Gurney body that they numbered 88 and that the Wilbur body numbered 140, and that 79 were either at sea or feeble, and were doubtful. Assuming that the doubtful ones were equally divided between the two bodies there would have been about 130 Gurney and 180 Wilbur Friends. So the stalwarts at Nantucket were in the majority, which was not true in any other meeting in New England.

The Supreme Court decision in the case of the Fall River meeting house leaves no doubt that the Wilbur body were separatists and the Gurney body were true continuing Friends, and as such entitled to all the property. The matter of property will be dealt with again in connection with the meetings, each of which will now be treated separately. Before the separation the meeting had property that cost \$21,000. This was held by the Fair Street Friends, together with many volumes of records of births, deaths, marriages, and doings of the meetings from their commencement to that date. These records while on Nantucket were not allowed to be examined by any one not a member.

NANTUCKET MONTHLY MEETING (GURNEY).

Those Nantucket Friends who continued loyal to the New England Yearly Meeting, under the advice of the Sandwich Quarterly Meeting, met in the house of Cromwell Barnard and denominated themselves the Nantucket Monthly Meeting of Friends. As Peleg Mitchell had identified himself with the other body he was adjudged no longer suitable as clerk, and in his place was chosen

his brother William, and a demand was made to the Fair Street Meeting for the records, meeting house and other property, to which demand no attention was given. They then appointed Cromwell Barnard, Obed Fitch and Kimball Starbuck overseers, Abram R. Wing recorder, and Seth Mitchell treasurer.

"8 mo., 2, 1845. The committee reported that they had secured the house recently occupied by Elizabeth Chase on Winter street, which is in readiness for our meeting to-morrow."

This was the Abner Coffin house and stood where is now the Coffin school.

"1 mo., 1, 1846. The committee had seen the agent of the Main street house built by the Hicksites, and he had agreed to let this meeting have it for \$150 per year."

Here they continued to meet until November 28, 1850, when the meeting house on Center street had been completed.

Aside from attending to their own business, the Gurney meeting was now required to deal with the Friends who had separated. So a book was procured and in it were written the names of all the members before the separation. They then proceeded to disown those who attended the Fair Street Meeting.

The following were among those disowned because they withdrew from fellowship with the New England Yearly Meeting : —

Frederick Arthur,
Mary Arthur,
James Austin,
John Boadle,
Hezekiah Barnard,
Mary Barnard,
Susan Barnard,
Alexander G. Coffin,

Rachel Hussey,
David G. Hussey,
Elizabeth Hussey,
Benjamin Hussey,
Gorham Hussey,
Lydia M. Hussey,
Hepsibeth C. Hussey,
Nancy Hussey,

John L. Coffin,
 Joseph G. Coleman,
 Phebe Coffin,
 Rebecca Coffin,
 Susan Coffin,
 John G. Coffin,
 Elizabeth Coffin,
 John Franklin Coleman
 Eliza Coleman,
 Anna Clark,
 James B. Coleman,
 Lydia Coleman,
 Elizabeth Clark,
 Sally Easton,
 Eliza Ann Easton,
 John Folger,
 Lydia Folger,
 Hannah Maria Gardner,
 Prince Gardner,
 Mary Gardner,
 Benjamin Gardner,
 Rachel Gardner,
 Elizabeth Gorham,

Lydia G. Hussey,
 Lydia Monroe,
 Alice Mitchell,
 Moses Mitchell,
 David Mitchell,
 Peleg Mitchell,
 Mary S. Mitchell,
 Susan Mitchell,
 Mary Macy,
 Deborah Paddack,
 Eunice Paddack,
 Laban Paddack,
 Mary Paddack,
 John Paddack,
 Sarah Paddack,
 Micajah Swain,
 Hezekiah Swain,
 Lydia Swain,
 Obed B. Swain,
 Eunice Swain,
 Margaret Swain,
 Joseph B. Swain,
 Richard G. Swain.

The property held by the Fair Street Meeting comprised the meeting house, poor house, burial ground, the old records, and about \$7000. Possession could only be obtained by a law suit, and this the Yearly Meeting discouraged, as it would be a contest in which relatives would be at strife with relatives. The records were never afterwards demanded, and remained in the custody of the Fair Street Friends.

In 1864 the Fair Street real estate was sold and the proceeds divided between the two meetings. The money was divided by agreement.

According to the decision of the courts, the Fair Street Meeting had lost their rights to the burial ground. But this was not enforced, and the Fair Street Friends were permitted to use the south end and the others used the north end. So there are grave stones in the north part, but none in the south part.

The members of the Gurney Meeting lost heavily by the great fire of 1846, and they were compelled to request assistance from the Quarterly Meeting. After this they improved in financial strength, and in May, 1850, a committee was appointed to select the location of a meeting house. The next month they reported that a lot on Center Street would cost \$500 and one on Liberty street would cost \$350, and considering the cost they recommended the Liberty Street lot, where is now the residence of David W. Burgess. But for reasons not known the Center Street lot was selected, and November 28, 1850, William Mitchell and Herman Crocker reported that they had completed building the new meeting house, which cost separate from the land nearly \$1500.

An important addition to their numbers in 1857 was Christopher C. Hussey, who withdrew in 1860, and became a prominent clergyman in the Unitarian Church.

The Center Street Meeting continued until 1866. Its membership became so reduced and scattered that it was deemed best to discontinue it, and its last meeting was held January 10, 1867, when it decided to be dissolved and transferred with all its property to the New Bedford Monthly Meeting.

This property comprised: —

1. Meeting house, Center Street.
2. Interest in Friends' Asylum.
3. One share in the old North Wharf.
4. Burial ground held with Fair Street Friends.
5. Cash, four hundred and fifty dollars.

The Center Street property is still owned by the New Bedford Monthly Meeting, and is used for worship whenever thought desirable.

During the thirty-two years of its existence five marriages took place in the Center Street Meeting.

1847.

Edward Sutton to Sarah Gale.

Moses Farnham to Mary B. Allen.

1850.

Samuel P. Johnson to Martha Hussey.

1857.

Presbrey Wing to Sarah Barker.

Owen Dame to Eliza C. Mitchell.

Thomas Macy, who was disowned as a Hicksite twenty-eight years before, in 1858 became a member of this meeting.

At the present time there remain but two members who were enrolled in the organization in July, 1845—Matthew Barney and William Hosier.

FAIR STREET MEETING (WILBUR).

After the separation in 1845 and the Gurney body had organized its meeting, it was at once denominated "spurious" by the Fair Street Friends, and all who attended it were disowned from the Wilbur body.

Among those disowned were the following, viz. :

Elizabeth Austin,
Cromwell Barnard,
Susanna Coleman,
Deborah Coffin,

Miriam Starbuck,
Abigail Allen,
Matthew Barney,
Lydia Bunker,

Lydia Coffin,
 Lydia Fish,
 Hannah Gardner,
 Robert B. Hussey,
 Hannah Hussey,
 Judith Hussey,
 Cyrus Hussey,
 Lydia Hussey,
 Benjamin Mitchell,
 William Mitchell,

Robert Coffin,
 Herman Crocker,
 George Easton,
 William Hosier,
 Lydia Hosier,
 Obed Fitch,
 Kimball Starbuck,
 Rachel Swain,
 Abram R. Wing,
 Lydia Worth.

Having cleared their garments of the spurious Gurney-ites the Fair Street Meeting, although reduced in numbers, cheerfully travelled on like Gideon's famous army which, though reduced from thirty thousand to three hundred, yet put the enemy to flight.

The most prominent minister, Christopher C. Hussey, was disowned for doctrinal reasons and afterwards became a member of the Gurney Meeting.

Disownments for all the ancient causes were accomplished as often as an instance occurred.

In 1836. One member failed to pay his just debts and otherwise conducted his pecuniary affairs in a disreputable manner.

1858. Two brothers had married women not members.

1862. A member had been sailing in an armed vessel and engaged in war.

1864. A member had neglected the meetings and allowed a musical instrument in his house, and permitted his daughter to practice thereon.

1868. Several members neglected the meeting.

1869. A member married a man out of the meeting.

1871. Three members were attending meetings of another society.

1873. One member for neglecting meetings and one for marrying out of the meeting.

- 1874. A member had neglected the meetings.
- 1877. A member had neglected the meetings.
- 1878. A member had neglected the meetings.
- 1891. A member had neglected the meetings.
- 1892. A member had married a man out of the meeting.

Since 1845 ten marriages took place.

- 1847. Samuel D. Otis to Elizabeth Gorham.
- 1847. John Folger to Phebe Coffin.
- 1849. William McKeel to Mary Gorham.
- 1850. Obed B. Swain to Susan Hussey.
- 1854. John Boadle to Hannah M. Heaton.
- 1855. Benjamin Tucker to Mary S. Paddack.
- 1870. William McKeel to Martha G. Hussey.
- 1876. Thomas Leigh to Elizabeth Foster.
- 1878. Morton A. Wamesly to Abbie L. Chase.
- 1887. John H. Foster to Mary E. Sinkinson.

A singular incident is recorded concerning the ministry of Narcissa B. Coffin.

"10 mo., 24, 1858. This meeting after a time of weighty deliberation has united with the women in approving the gift and public appearance in the ministry of Narcissa B. Coffin."

"7 mo., 28, 1864. She was deposed and silenced by the Nantucket Meeting 'for not keeping on the watch and abiding in a state of humility and abasedness of self.'"

She was a woman of a high order of ability, and none ever came into her presence without receiving a delightful impression. The Quaker society at Nantucket was fortunate in having a person among their members who could so persuasively present the principles of Quakerism, and they were indeed rich if they could dispense with the services of such a woman. Inquiry was made for the reason she was deposed. Answer was made that she went

"before her guide." This may have meant that she made preparation beforehand for some sermon.

8 mo., 28, 1889. After twenty-five years of silence Narcissa B. Coffin was restored to her ministry in the Nantucket Meeting.

This was done in a dwelling house in Lynn, and it ought not to remain unrecorded that they were all dead who silenced her a quarter of a century before. She immediately conducted a most successful missionary tour through the Scandinavian peninsular, giving strong evidence of the great amount of work she had been compelled to leave undone.

After the separation in 1845, the Wilbur party organized meetings throughout New England wherever their numbers would allow, and these were called "smaller bodies," in distinction from the large Gurney bodies. These "smaller bodies" in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Central New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania were in unity with each other, when another curious division took place that exerted an important influence on the Nantucket Meeting.

The controversy occurred in the Central New York Meeting at Scipio in relation to a publication by that meeting of the journal of Joseph Hoag. In the original work Hoag had made some remarks derogatory to the temper and judgment of Job Otis, who lived in New Bedford during the early part of this century, and then moved to Scipio and continued to be one of the strictest of American Friends. He was highly respected by those whose censorious tastes inclined them toward a rigid and severe discipline. Hoag was a Quaker minister of great fame, whose views were not unlike those of Otis, but whose temper and judgment were much more pacific.

In 1858 the Scipio Yearly Meeting decided to publish the journal, and the matter was left to a committee. The



friends of the Otis family desired to omit the criticism of Job Otis. The other members of the committee thought it best to publish the book with no omissions.

When the matter became fully known the members of this Yearly Meeting became divided into about two equal parties, the one party composed of the Otis family and their sympathizers, under the lead of James Otis, desired to have suppressed the criticism written by Joseph Hoag. The other party, under the lead of John King, claimed that if the journal was published at all it should be published entire. These two parties separated in 1859, and each party constituted a separate Yearly Meeting, the one with James Otis as clerk commonly known as the Otis Meeting, and the other with John King as clerk commonly called the King Meeting.

Each of these meetings sought to obtain the support and recognition of the Wilbur Meeting in New England. For several years the New England Meeting, of which Peleg Mitchell was clerk, declined to approve either the Otis or the King Meeting, as no point of doctrine or discipline was involved. It was a difficult question to decide, for if they decided that the book should be published entire, there would appear a criticism on one of their leaders. If, on the other hand, they approved the suppression, they would be discredibly covering up an important statement of an eye witness.

But in 1863 the question demanded decision, and it resulted in a division of the New England Meeting. About forty of them, a small part of the meeting, withdrew and under the leadership of Peleg Mitchell of Nantucket and Nathan Page of Danvers, formed a separate Meeting that at once approved and recognized the Otis Meeting of New York. The Wilburites that remained, recognized the King Meeting. The Nantucket Meeting as a whole was almost unanimously in favor of the Otis party. No

other New England Meeting went that way. So that there were scattered over New England on the main land, Wilburite Quakers who had favored the Otis party in New York and were not in unity with their own meetings. There was Nathan Page of Danvers, the Oliver family in Lynn, and the Foster family in Rhode Island. The Nantucket Meeting alone in New England held their views. So these persons joined the Nantucket Meeting. Thus the Nantucket Society separated itself from all other New England bodies and became in fact the only "Otis" Meeting in New England. These additions restored considerable vigor to the struggling society. For at this time it was weak and its numbers few.

But it was thought best to maintain a smaller Meeting House. When they undertook to sell the real estate they found that the property was claimed by the Center Street Meeting. So they came to an understanding and both Meetings joined in the deed, selling the whole Fair Street property to Alfred Macy. Then the Fair Street Meeting bought back the north part and transformed the school house into a meeting house. This change took place in the summer and autumn of 1864. From the beginning of the meeting, 4th mo. 28, 1708. Men and Women held separate meetings. 11 mo. 26, 1868. As their numbers had so diminished it was decided that their meetings should be held together.

In the spring of 1894 as only one member of the Meeting lived at Nantucket it was decided to sell the Meeting House. It was therefore sold in June, 1894, to the Nantucket Historical Society. At this time the membership of the Nantucket Monthly Meeting of Friends comprised twenty-three persons, only two of whom were born at Nantucket. One lived at Nantucket, one in Boston, one in Danvers, ten in Lynn, and the same number in Providence. If they had not received those additions in 1863,

the Meeting would now contain but two persons, one man and one woman, each well advanced in years.

When the Meeting House was sold, the books of records, containing much valuable information about deaths, births and marriages of Nantucket people, were transported from the Island and are now in the custody of James W. Oliver in Lynn.

So the Nantucket Monthly Meeting of Friends is now a misnomer. It began at Nantucket about the year 1700 and when the year 1900 opens, there may not be left on the Island a single Friend.

The dominant members of the Nantucket Society, who controlled and directed its movements, seemed not to appreciate why the Creator painted the morning and evening sky; colored the woods; bestowed on the birds of the air matchless gifts of form, color and song; caused the lilies of the field to grow in glory beyond the reach of earthly wisdom; created man in his own image and placed him in this fair world with a mind demanding for its happiness to behold the splendors that surround him, to listen to the music that comes on the wings of the wind and in joy to open his heart in song, so they banished from human life much innocent and wholesome pleasure and forbid attention to the beauties of form, color and song. The penalty came and Friends have almost disappeared from Nantucket.

If they had adopted more liberal terms of fellowship; if their religious services had been more varied; if the gift of preaching had been more encouraged and less hampered; if they had established a better proportioned theology; if they had not obscured or undervalued any portion of Divine Truth, wherever revealed; if they had abandoned their discipline and allowed the laws of the land to deal with offenders; if instead of expelling members for trivial offences, they had exercised towards them a wise charity;

if instead of maintaining their society as an organization composed of men and women who never departed from rectitude, it had been regarded as a portion of the church of Christ, in which were men and women of every degree of moral acquirements; if their beautiful system of simplicity had been built on the rock and not on sandy foundations, they might have been as vigorous today as they were a century ago.



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INCORPORATED JULY 9, 1894

VOL. I

NO. 2

TIMOTHY WHITE PAPERS

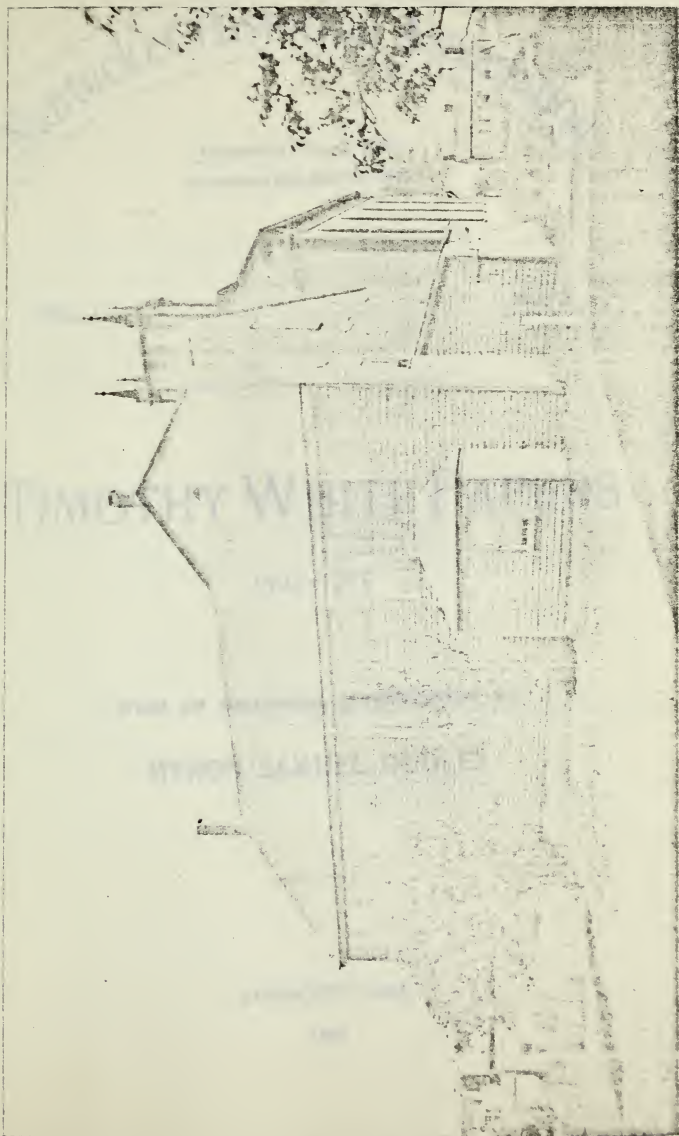
1725-1755

WITH AN HISTORICAL INTRODUCTION BY

MYRON SAMUEL DUDLEY

NANTUCKET, MASS.

1898.



New York in 1870

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PROBATION

The following is a list of names of persons who have been granted probation by the Court of Probate, and who are now on probation. The names are given in alphabetical order, and the names of the persons who have been granted probation are given in parentheses after the names of the persons who are now on probation. The names of the persons who have been granted probation are given in parentheses after the names of the persons who are now on probation. The names of the persons who have been granted probation are given in parentheses after the names of the persons who are now on probation.

THOMAS TODD, PRINTER,
7-A BEACON ST.,
BOSTON.

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PREFACE.

The publication of these Papers was committed to the editor by the Council of the Nantucket Historical Association. They are issued without previous reference to the Council, so that the editor assumes responsibility for all statements. He desires to make cordial acknowledgment to George E. Littlefield, Antique Bookstore, Cornhill, Boston, who put the editor on the track of these papers; to Miss Helen B. W. Worth for efficient aid in copying Mr. White's manuscripts and for searching the Town Records; also to Hon. Samuel A. Green, LL.D., librarian of the Massachusetts Historical Society, for many helpful suggestions.

There are three hundred and fifty copies in this edition.

(REV.) MYRON SAMUEL DUDLEY.

TIMOTHY WHITE PAPERS.

HISTORICAL INTRODUCTION.

These Papers came into the possession of the Nantucket Historical Association, under whose auspices they are now published, through the thoughtful consideration of the late Reverend Alonzo H. Quint, D. D., as the following letter to the editor shows:

CONGREGATIONAL LIBRARY, BOSTON, MASS.,

June 10, 1895.

My Dear Mr. Dudley:

I send herewith to your care the Timothy White Papers which you have so persistently reminded me of. The fragment of Church record ought to belong to the Church, and I desire you to present it to that body. This fragment I printed in the Congregational Quarterly some years ago [October, 1872], but the original ought to be carefully preserved.

The diaries cover several years of Mr. White's work, and the list of scholars in his day schools ought to interest Nantucket people. These documents and the few other papers I think might well be preserved by the Nantucket Historical Association, to which you called my attention. I desire you to give these diaries and papers to that society, with my cordial regards.

All these Papers were given me, years ago, by Hon. John H. White, of Dover, N. H., a gentleman of education and high character who honored me with his friendship. He gave me these Papers and others to use as I pleased. Timothy White was, I believe, his great-grandfather. These Papers should be credited to the White family.

With best regard, yours truly,

ALONZO H. QUINT.



ANCESTRY OF TIMOTHY WHITE.

William White, the first settler of this branch of the Whites, according to tradition was a native of Norfolk County, England. He was born in 1610. He was among the early settlers on the North Shore, landing at Ipswich in 1635. Thence he removed to Newbury before 1640. His first wife, Mary, was the mother of his only child, John. His second wife, Sarah Foster, widow of Reginald Foster, died in 1693. Mr. White died September 28, 1690.

He was a member of the company of first settlers to occupy a portion of the territory known as Pentucket, which was incorporated as the town of Haverhill, Mass. They were twelve in number, and moved from Ipswich and Newbury. White was from the latter place.¹

William White, soon after a church was organized in the new settlement at Haverhill, became a member, and was one of its firmest supporters. He had the honor of the town much at heart, and was highly esteemed and trusted by its citizens, being frequently put in charge of its most important public business. He was a member of the first board of selectmen, chosen October 29, 1646. The first military company of Haverhill was organized in 1662, and William White was chosen captain. The only child of William White, John, Sr., was born in 1640, the year of his father's removal from Newbury to Haverhill. He married Hannah French, of Salem, August 25, 1662, and died January 1, 1669, aged 29, leaving one son, John, Jr., born March 8, 1664.

This son married Lydia Gilman, daughter of Hon. John Gilman, of Exeter, N. H., October 24, 1687, and had many

¹ The Descendants of William White, Haverhill, Mass., by Hon. Daniel A. White and Annie F. Richards.. Boston, 1889.

Congregational Quarterly, October, 1872. p. 553, ff.
Chase's Haverhill (1861), pp. 53, 63.

sons and daughters, "whose descendants are exceedingly numerous."¹

John White, Jr., is frequently mentioned in the public affairs of Haverhill, and was especially prominent in military matters, at a time when there were serious menaces to the peace of the struggling colonists from the surrounding Indians. In the records he bears the titles of ensign, lieutenant and captain. He is, also, highly honored in civil affairs, holding office as town clerk, representative in the General Court, and magistrate of the County Court.

He had fourteen children. Timothy, the subject of this sketch, was the fifth son and the seventh child, born November 13, 1700. He was graduated at Harvard College in the class of 1720.

An ivory-headed cane, with the initials "T. W." cut upon it, and an English dictionary used by Timothy White at Harvard College from 1716 to 1720, are now in the possession of James Davis White, Haverhill, Mass. The book was "Printed by Peter Parker, at Leg and Star, over against Royal Exchange, in Cornhill, 1677. Price 2 shillings."

Timothy White married Susannah Gardner, September 27, 1728. Susannah was daughter of John Gardner, of Nantucket, born at Mendon, Mass., January 12, 1712. During the later years of his life Mr. White taught school in Haverhill, also engaged in business, and occasionally supplied churches for absent pastors. In a Haverhill enrollment for military service for the spring of 1757 the name of "Timothy White, Cler.," appears on the "Alarm List," which included all between sixteen and sixty years of age who were exempt from ordinary military duty. In emergencies these were liable to be called to do duty in their own town.²

¹ Chase's Haverhill, p. 53, note.

² Chase's Haverhill, p. 347.

After leaving Nantucket, Mr. White was called to Narragansett, R. I., and to Chester, N. H., but ill-health prevented his acceptance. He died, suddenly, February 24, 1765. His children were thirteen in number. Only six survived infancy. His widow died in Ipswich, Mass., October 28, 1789.

These White Papers were inherited by Timothy White, second son of their compiler. He was born, according to Dr. Quint's notes, published in connection with the Church Record Fragment, October 29, 1733. In the records, a son of "Timo. White" was baptized by the name of "Timothy," August 24, 1735, Rev. Joseph Baxter, pastor of the church at Medfield, officiating. This son, Timothy, married Lydia, daughter of Rev. Amos Main, Rochester, N. H., lived and died in Dover, N. H. At his death the papers passed to his son, Amos, who lived and died in Dover, and they passed from him to his grandson, Hon. John Hubbard White. This gentleman gave them to the late Rev. Dr. Quint.¹

These Papers reveal the variety and scope of Mr. White's work while a resident of Nantucket. He had to do with the religious instruction of the Indians and the early settlers. Among the Indians he entered upon a work already begun. His labors in behalf of the newcomers, it is probable, was largely initiative, though, if we can place reliance upon tradition, there was sufficient organized interest in the creed and polity of the New England colonies to lead to the erection of a meeting house for the Congregational or Presbyterian families many years previous to Mr. White's

¹ Congregational Quarterly, October, 1872, p. 559.

NOTE. In the "Descendants of William White," the frontispiece is an illustration of the "White House," Haverhill, built about 1680, and occupied by the descendants of William and Mary White till 1874. At the death of William White his property inventoried at £508 10s, "a property far better than in those days was the custom with our yeomanry. His descendants through John's son John are very numerous, and have been among the most numerous and honorable of the land."²

² Descendants of William White.



appearance at Nantucket. Though called Presbyterian in the early days, the church has never been other than a Congregational organization with marked tendencies toward independency—a condition due to its isolation.

As an introduction to these records of the first preacher known to be a resident on the Island, of whose identity his papers afford documentary evidence, it is fitting to make note of the previous efforts put forth in the behalf of the red man and of the new settlers. This is done so far as the meager records afford material.

THE WORK AMONG THE INDIANS.

The Christianizing of the Indians of Nantucket was the work of the Mayhews, father and son, and was carried on in connection with the missionary work of Martha's Vineyard. It is difficult to determine, sometimes, whether the records refer to the Vineyard or Nantucket. Probably the work is looked upon as one. The Mayhews deserve to share with Elliot the title of Apostle to the Indians. They began their evangelizing efforts immediately upon occupancy of Martha's Vineyard. The father was designated Governor of the islands, and was the administrator of affairs. The son was devoted to the Indian work. These efforts began about 1642. This was seventeen years before the occupancy of Nantucket by white settlers. Thomas Mayhew, Jr., was lost at sea, on a voyage to England in 1656. His father determined that the good work of his son should not perish. So he devoted much effort to sustaining and extending the Indian missions.¹

In a letter written September 1, 1674, he describes the situation among the Nantucket Indians. "And for Nantucket there is a church relates to me. They, as I said, first joined into full worship here [at the Vineyard], and since be-

¹ Mass. His. Coll., Ser. I, Vol. I, p. 205.

came a church orderly, and is increased. Upon that island are many praying Indians. Also the families of that island are about three hundred. I have often accounted the families of both islands, and have often, these thirty-two years, been at Nantucket." In 1674 there was on the island one Indian church, of which John Gibbs, an Indian (Indian name Assasammoogh), was pastor. There were thirty persons in full communion, of whom twenty were men. Pastor Gibbs was assisted by three native teachers—Joseph, Samuel, and Caleb. The last, Indian name Weekochisit, was a Sagamore's son.¹

The number of baptized children and youth was about forty. At Nantucket, in 1674, there were three places where the Indians held their meetings, Oggawame, Wammasquid, and Squotesit, and all the Indians were nominally Christian. Gookin says of these Indians: "I have seen and spoke with divers of the Indians of those islands [Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket] that usually, every summer, come up to our parts, about Boston and the towns adjacent, to work in the harvest labor and other employ. Many of them I have judged pious, and most of them sober, diligent, and industrious; which are commendable qualifications."²

The next record of the condition of the Indians before Mr. White's settlement in Nantucket is twenty years later, in 1694, in a letter written by John Gardner to Cotton Mather. Mr. Gardner for many years assisted these Indians by protecting them from the greed of their white neighbors, by instructing them in the laws of England, and by deciding difficult cases among themselves. Mr. Gardner reports great decay among the Indians, especially in numbers, there being in 1694 only about five hundred grown persons. We may estimate probably less than one thousand in all. There were then three churches among the Indians, two Congregational and one Baptist, but the membership

¹ Mass. His. Coll. Ser. I, Vol. I, pp. 206, 207.

² Gookin's Narrative, Mass. His. Coll., Ser. I, Vol. I, p. 207.



was small. Their physical decay Mr. Gardner attributes to their love of drink, their moral and religious decline, to growing formalism, and laxity in the observance of the commandments.¹

In less than one hundred years from the date of Mr. Gardner's letter the Indian population was reduced to one hundred and thirty-six individuals. In 1806 there were twenty, four males and sixteen females.²

THE RELIGIOUS WORK AMONG THE SETTLERS.

From the time of the first settlement of the island, in 1659, till 1698, there is no evidence of any organized or even individual work on strictly religious lines. In view of the prominent place which religious institutions held in the life of the seventeenth century, it is hard to believe that the early settlers of this island were wholly destitute of these privileges. Especially is it hard to accept this conclusion in face of the religious activity among the Indians. But, before 1698, all records are absent and tradition is for the greater part silent. The earliest record of religious work, so far as the editor has been able to discover, is contained in the journal of Thomas Chalkley, an English friend, who visited the island in 1698. What is germane to the purpose of this introduction is quoted. His reference to the large attendance at one of his meetings certainly leads to the inference that there were other religious assemblies. Also, he finds a "minister, so called," residing upon the Island, whose place of residence probably was the meeting place of those who inclined to his views. After a sail of about ten hours from Cushnet, Friend Chalkley and his party landed at Nantucket, remaining there several days and holding five meetings. He says in

¹ Mather's *Magnalia*, Book VI, Chap. VI, Sect. 2.

² Mass. His. Coll., Ser. I, Vol. I, p. 207, note.

his journal: "Some of the ancient people said it was never known that so many people were together on the island at once. After meeting was over, one asked the minister, so called, whether we might hold a meeting at his house? He said, with good will, we might. This minister had some discourse with me, and asked what induced me to come thither, being so young a man? I told him I had no other view in coming than the good of souls. . . . Then he said, 'I wish you would preach at my house in God's name.' So, next day, we had a meeting at his house, and on the First Day we had the largest meeting that we had on the island. It was thought there were above two hundred people." "The chief magistrate of the Island [probably the Esquire Gardner who withstood Friend Story a few years later] desired that I would have a meeting at his house, there being no settled meeting of the Friends before I came, and after meeting he disputed with me about religion. I thought we were both but poor disputants, and cannot remember all that passed between us."

Friend Chalkley claims that from the time of his visit "forward, they have continued a meeting, and there is now a meeting house and a Yearly Meeting for Worship." I am not able to fix the date of writing this journal. Mr. Chalkley died September 4, 1740.¹

The next record is that contained in the journal of Thomas Story, an English Friend, who arrived at Point Comfort, Va., December 8, 1698, and spent nine years visiting the colonies from the Carolinas to Massachusetts. He reached Nantucket May 13, 1704, and remained till the 24th of that month. Friend Story's attitude toward the Christian church and its ministry is enlivened with a spirit of sharp controversy. In this he is quite the opposite of Friend Chalkley. Strangely, too, though Story followed the latter by only six years, he makes no allusion

¹ Journal of Thomas Chalkley. Edition, Friends' Bookstore, Philadelphia, Pa., p. 33, ff.

to the visit of his English contemporary, and his record gives the impression that his efforts mark the beginning of organized Quakerism in Nantucket. Story's journal bears witness to the fact that there were attempts to establish a Christian church both at and before the time of his visit. The visiting ministers found it difficult to maintain themselves because of the opposition of those inclining to Quaker principles and practices, especially the practice which opposed a fixed salary for the ministry. The work in behalf of the young settlement was done, for the greater part, by these visiting ministers or missionaries.¹

Two of these visiting ministers were on the island at the time of Friend Story's visit. The name of one of these men, or "Hireling Priests," as it pleased the chronicler to call them, was Thomas West. He was present at one of Mr. Story's meetings, and remained through it, though he received some pretty severe prodding by allusions "concerning the Hireling Priests, the Merchants of Babylon," "their Doctrine and Maintenance," and he showed a very charitable, unresentful spirit in commending "the good life and power manifest in the meeting," having also a sharp eye for the heretical outcroppings.

Mr. Story finds the people of the island divided in sentiment. Some are for a settled minister, but the

¹ These men do not seem to have made sojourns of any great length. So far no records of their visits have been found among the public or family records of the island. They may exist or they may turn up in the family papers of these visiting clergymen, or possibly in the church records of eastern Massachusetts. There is clear evidence that the ministers and churches of the older, more populous and prosperous communities of the New England colonies were deeply interested in the outlying frontier districts. "The honored ministers of Boston have abundantly testified their sincere desires of gospelizing these towns of Freetown, Tiverton, Dartmouth, and Nantucket. . . . Being in our Province, if this Province do not take care of their enjoyment of the gospel light and privilege, who will or can?" See letter of Rev. Samuel Danforth, minister of Taunton, August 8, 1720. [Mass. His. Coll., Series IV, Vol. 1, p. 255, ff.]

majority, he thinks, are against it.¹ It would seem that both parties were successful in establishing an organized body. For, although there is a singular and lamentable absence of records, there is a well-accredited tradition that two meeting houses were built at about the same date, 1711: one for the Quakers, the other for Presbyterian or Congregational people. This was seven years after Story's visit. The date, so far as it refers to the Congregational meeting house, rests upon the tradition of a bill for lumber against the Congregational Society, to be used for building a meeting house.²

The above is substantially all of note the editor has been able to discover that has reference to the religious history of Nantucket, in the line of the prevailing religious belief and polity of New England before the advent of Timothy White. Some of this material, hidden amid ancient archives, has been as good as lost. There may be still more light to break forth from dusty alcoves and corners, old chests and attics, where neglected but precious treasures are cast aside.

As these White Papers, brought forth after many days of hiding and now given to the public, add some definite information to the times and conditions that were largely matters of conjecture or tradition, so may their publication be the precursor of richer and fuller discoveries.

¹ Journal of Thomas Story, pp. 350-359.

² "It is stated by an individual remarkable for his knowledge of primitive events that he had seen a bill, dated 1711, found amongst old papers, against the Congregational Society, for timber which was used in building the original meeting house, and it is not improbable that there was a church organized on Congregational principles years before that meeting house was built, and might have assembled for divine worship in some private dwelling, or in some retired spot under the shade of the forest oaks." Ecclesiastical records of the First Congregational Church and Society of Nantucket, by Deacon Paul Folger, 1843. [See Quarterly Register of American Education Society, May, 1843, p. 499.]

JOURNAL OF TIMOTHY WHITE.

1728-1748.

Timothy White born at Hav^l Nov^r 13, 1700

Susanna Gardner born at Mendon Jan^y 30, 1712 and married
at Nantucket Fryday Evening By M^r Baxter & G. Gardner Esq^r
Sept^r 27, 1728

Here follows a Record of their children—

1/^a A Son (Immature Birth) born & dy'd Saturday night be-
tween 10 & 11 H^{rs} Apr^l 19. 1729.

2/^a a Dauter (an Immature Birth) born between 3 & 4 Mon-
day Morning Aug. 31. 1730 and Dy'd the same morning

3/ a Daughter (Susanna) born Thursday morning between 7
& 8th H^{rs} Nov^r 11-1731

4/ a Son (Timothy) born between 6th & 7th Hours Monday
Morning Oct^r 29 1733

5/^a a Son (an Immature Birth & still) born about 4 or 5 after-
noon Tuesday May 20, 1735

6/^a a son (an Immature Birth) born about 11th Hour Thurs-
day Morning & Dy'd a few hours after Apr^l 15, 1736

7/ a son (James) born about 8 Monday Morn May 2, 1737

8^a a son (John) born about 10 Wednesday Morning Feb. 21,
1738/9 and Dy'd Thursday night about 10 July 24, 1739

9/ a son (John) born between 12 & 1 Monday Morning April
7th 1740

10/ a Dauter Lydia born between 1 & 2 Saturday Morning
March 20th 1742.

11 Mary Born between 6 & 7 Fryday Eve Sept 19. 1746

12^a William born between 2 & 3 Monday Morn. Sept 5-
1748 & Dy'd Saturday Night Sept^r 10th following

13^a Will^m born (a little before day) Wednesday, Aug 23-1749
& Dy'd Thursday Sept^r 14 1749

Lydia Dy'd at Nant. between 10 & 11 o'clock Thursday Oct^r
23^d 1760 in the 19th year of her age

M^r Timo^y White Dy'd at Haverill about 11 o'clock Lords Day
Evening Feb^r 24 1765 aged 64 years & 3 months:

Susanna Badger Dyed on Fryday Morning August 26th 1768
about 1 Clock in the 37th year of her age

M^{rs} Susanna White departed this Life at Ipswich Oct^r 28th
1789

Aged 77 years 8 months & 19 days.

NOTE BY EDITOR. — These biographical memoranda are written on the opening pages of one of the little home-made notebooks, in size three and one-half by five and one-half inches, in which Mr. White kept his records. They are not in the handwriting of Mr. White. They were evidently copied into this book, very probably from the family records. The writing which records the death of Mr. White is the same as that which precedes and follows.

PREACHING SERVICES FOR INDIANS.

I preached a Lecture to the Indians at Macoomit July 12. 1728.

Preached a Second time at the Same Place Aug. 22. 1728.

The Comission^r for the Indian affairs at Boston made known to me their desire of my taking upon me the charge of a Lecture to the Indians upon Nantuckett: Upon my understanding of which I sent an answer in the affirmative and accordingly I began Oct.

3 1728

Preached a 2^d time Oct. 31, 1728

Preached at Miac. Nov. 28, 1728, 60. Dec. 26, 1728. 50. Jan. 23. 1728⁸ 50. Feb. 20 1728³ 40 or 50. Apr^l 17 1729. 30 May 15 1729 30 or 40. June 12. betw. 40 & 50 July 10. between 20 & 30. Aug. 7 at J. M. 20 or 30. Sept. 4 1729. 70 or 80. Feb. 17 1733⁸ Recieved 15[£]

Began a new year at J. M. Oct 16 1729 above 20.

Miac. Dec. 11 1729 about 30. Miac. Jan. 8-30th.

Miac. Feb. 5th 30 or above.

Miac. March 5 between 50 & 60

Miac. Apr^l 16: 30.

Miac. May 14. about 30.

Miac. June 11. above 30.

Miac. Aug. 6. above 30.

Miac. Aug. 20 about 30.

Miac. Sept. 3. but too late.

Feb. 10 1730/1 Rec^d p John Gardner £15 0 0

Began a Y^r at J. M. Oct. 1. 1730. 21

Miac. Oct. 29. above 20.

Miac. Nov. 26. about 30. upwards.

Miac. Dec. 24. about 70.

Miac. Feb. 4. between 40 & 50.

Miac. Feb. 18. about 40.

Miac. March 18. about 40.

Miac. Apr^l 15. about 50

Miac. May 13 upwards of 50

Miac June 10 between 30 & 40.

Miac. July 8. between 40 & 50

Miac. Aug. 5. between 30 & 40

Miac. Sept. 2. about 20.

Oct. 1731 Reciev^d of Col^l Winthrop £15. the which I payed
to Mr Will^m Tyler at the same time.

Began a new year at Miacoo:

Nov. 25 1731. about 40 Hearers.

Jan 20. 40 & upwards.

Feb. 3. above 50.

March 2^d about 40.

March 16. between 40 & 50.

March 30. about 50.

April 13 about 30.

April 27 above 20.

June 8th about 30.

July 6. about 40.

July 20 about 30

Oct 1733 Rec^d £15. June 22 1733 extraordinary services £10

Began a 5th year at Miac.

Dec^r 7. between 30 & 40.

Feb. 1. 25.

Feb. 15. above 30.

March 1 30.

March 19. about 20

April 12. about 20

May 10. about 30.

May 24 about 30

June 7 above 30

June 12. above 40

June 21 about 40

July 19 40 or more

Dec. 1733 Received from the Comission^{rs} £25 || 0 || 0

Began a Sixth year at Miac.

Nov. 1. 23 Hearers. Dec^r 27. 23 Hearers.

Jan. 20 about 60

Feb. 10 about 70

Feb. 24 about 80

March 10 about 60

April 14. 70 or 80

April 21. 60 or 70

June 13 about 20

July 11 24

July 25 about 20

Oct. 17 27

Dec^r 1734 Rec^d of Coll Winthrop p. [per] Deacon Phillips

£25-0-0

Began a Seventh year at Miac.

Oct. 24 Between 40 & 50 Peons. [Persons]

Dec^r 25 about 20

Scias. Jan. 2^d 20

Miac. Feb. 6th 17

Miac. March 6th about 20

Miac. March 20th 13

Miac. Jun^e 12 about 30

Miac. July 24 between 20 & 30

Squam Aug. 6. near 40

Miac. Aug. 7. 30 or more

Squam Aug. 11 13

Miac. Aug 21 upwards of 40.

Sept. Rec^d of Coll. Winthrop £25 . 0 - 0.

Began the 8th year at Miac. Dec^r 11 about 50 Psons

Jan. 22, about 30

March 4th 25

June 3 above 30

June 24 near 30

Augst 5 about 20

Aug. 11 about 30

Sept. 16 about 30

Sept. 30 13

Scias. Oct^r 14 upwards of 30 [illegible] to y^e Baptists about 30

Miac. Oct. 28 — 18

Rec'd by Father Cardner £25-0-0 and the cash & Blankets

for Indians

Began the 9th year Nov^r 25th 15

Feb. 3^d about 20

April 14. near 30

May 12 about 20

June 23 11

Aug. 4. between 20 & 30

Aug. 31. I suppose 100 if not more

Sept. 8. 16

Sept. 15. 30

Sept. 29 20 or more. Rec^d the usual allowance.

1737/ Began y^e tenth year at Miohk. Nov^r 24. ab^t 40

Dec^r 8th near 20

Jan^r 5th 22

Jan^r 19. between 20 & 30

May 25 about 20

June 22 21

July 6th near 40

July 20 upwards of 20

Aug. 17 between 20 & 30

Sept. 14 14

Oct^r 12 20

Oct^r 20 upwards of 20

Feb. Rec'd 15£

June 10£

£25

} - - - - 25-0-0

Began the 11th year at Miohkorr Nov^r 9 1738 to about 20
Persons.

Dec^r 7 about 30

Feb. 15 11.

July 12 about 20

Aug. 5 30 only

Aug. 9. 20 or more

Aug 22 perhaps 3 or 4 Serve.
 Sciass, Sept 20 near 30
 Miach. Oct. 4 about 20. 18 — but no meeting
 Oct. 25 about 20/ June 1740 Rec^d 25£
 Began y^e 12th Year at agawam
 Dec^r 6 1739 about 30.
 Miac. Feb. 7. near 20.
 June 19. Went but no Meeting
 July 3. about 20.
 July 31 Upwards of 20
 Aug. 14 Upwards of 20
 Oct^r 2 about 20.
 Oct^r 9 about a Doz.
 Oct^r 23 about 20
 Nov^r 6 near 20
 March 2 1740/1 Rec^d £25
 Began y^e 13 Y^r at Miohk.
 Nov. 20 12.
 Apr^l 30 Upwards of 20
 May 29 Upwards of 20
 June 25 but no meeting
 July 2^d { A. M. to the Baptists - about 30
 { P. M. to the Presbyterians at Squam - 20 or 30
 July 23^d Miohk. between 20 & 30.
 July 28 Sciask. about 50
 Sept. 3 above 20 Sept^r 17th above 20
 April 1742 Rec^d 25£ - - - - - 25-0-0
 Nov^r 1742 Rec^d - - - - - 10-0-0
 1743 Rec^d £10 - - - - - 10 --
 1744 Rec^d Do - - - - - 10 --
 1745 Rec^d Do - - - - - 10 --
 1746 Rec^d Do - - - - - 10 --
 1747 Rec^d £12-10 - - - - - 12-10-
 1748 Rec^d Do - - - - - 12-10-

NOTE BY EDITOR. — The names and abbreviations "Macoomit," "Miac,"
 "Miacoo," "J. M.," "agawam," probably "Miohk.," "Miohkörks.," all,
 undoubtedly, refer to the services held in the Indian village near Miacomet
 Pond on the south shore of the Island, about two miles from town in a south-
 westerly direction. The exact locality is at this date a matter of conjecture.
 The abbreviations "Sias.," "Siask.," "Sciass.," stand for Sciasconset.

CHURCH RECORDS.

the Children of Eben^r Calef Scil.

Samuel

Mary

the Children of Hephzibah Coffin

Scil.	{	Ephraim
		Henry
		Jonathan
		Ann
		Mary.

all these were baptized Sept. 29th 1728 by the hand of the Rev^d Mr Joseph Baxter Past^r of the Church at Medfield

after the above mentioned Persons had owned the Covenant & the unbaptized Parents were baptized with the Children, it was said to them.

You have now given up your names to God & in a very Solemn manner Subscribed His holy Covenants and you are to consider and remember that henceforward the Eyes of the holy & jealous God will be upon you, to mark & observe whether you do keep this Covenant & perform the vows of the Lord which are upon you:—and if you deal falsely in this Covenant, & break this Covenant by living in Sin & neglecting duty, what you have now done will be a witness against you:—But if you do faithfully keep this your Covenant, departing from the ways of Sin & living in the exercise of Godliness, you shall without fail inherit the Promises:—the good things of this Life will come to you in a Covenant way: in love & mercy as tokens of the Divine love and favour:—and in the world to come you shall be brought to the possession of an Inheritance which is incorruptible & undefiled & which fadeth now away. and that you may be enabled to keep this your Covenant & perform the vows of the Lord which are upon you we shall now comend you to the Grace of GOD

On Sept. 26 1731 The Rev^d Mr Sam^l Wiswal administered Baptism to the Persons following Scil

To {	Lidia	} Children of Joseph & Lidia Chase
	Mary	
	Rachel	

To { Hephzibah }
James } Children of Hephzibah Coffin

To { Peter } Children of Eb^r Calef
 { Robert }

To { Hephzibah } Children of Rob^t & Susanna Coffin
 { Susanna }

To Joseph son of Tho^s & Patience Brock

To Sarah Daughter of Ann (who is wife to Jonathan) Ramsdell, a member of the Church at Charlestown.

at which time the Covenant was owned by the widow Mercy Coffin in order to the Baptism of her children { Hannah
Mary

as also by Elisabeth (the wife of Peter) Gardner in order to
the Baptism of herself and her children { Love
Deborah

and by Priscilla (the wife of Abel) Gardner in order to her
own Baptism and the ordinance was administered to them all
Deo Sit Gloria.

on Sept. 17, 1732 The Rev^d M^r Brown of Haverhil administered Baptism

To { Susanna Daughter of T. White
Elisabeth Dauter of Jos. & Elis. Coffin

on August 24 1735 the Rev^d Mr Baxter administered Baptism
to the following Persons scil

Timothy son of Timo. White

Benjamin Son of John & Pris Gardner

Joshua of Heph. Coffin

Edward of Josiah & Elisa Coffin

William of Tho^s & Patience Brock

Katharine of Susa. Coffin

And on Aug 31 Margaret of Tho^s & Patience Brock

Abigail } of Mercy Allen (once M. Coffin)
Susanna }

And

Sept. 7. The Widow of Elean^r Coffin

Cromwell Coffin & his child Susanna

Mary of Douglas Black who then owned the Covenant

Lidia the wife of John Coffin (both of which at the same time owned y^e Cov^t)

and their children	{	Kezia
		Peter
		Jethro
		John
		Lidia
		Deborah
	}	Parnel

Sept. 14

Abigail of Cromwell & Ruth Coffin

Timothy	{	of Lois Gardner.
and		
Mary		

Elisabeth	{	of Joseph Hooten who then owned the Cov ^t
and		
Sarah		

on July 22, 1739 were Baptized Scil.

Richard of John & Lydia Coffin

Andrew	{	of Josiah & Elis. Coffin
Sarah		

Andrew	{	of Tho ^s & Patience Brock.
Janet		

Elisabeth	{	of Eben ^r Calf [<i>i. e.</i> Calef]
Eben ^r		

Caleb of Cromwell & Ruth Coffin

Joseph of Mercy Allen

Thomas of Mercy Newel who then owned the Covenant.

and in the Evening of the same day were (by reason of bodily Indisposition) Baptized in a private House

James	{	of Timothy White
John		

And July 29th 1739 Were Baptized Scil.

Abigail	{	of Mercy Kidder.
Hephzibah		

Hephzibah	{	of Susanna Coffin
Margaret		

By the Rev^d M^r Hobby of Reading.

July 11th 1742

Owne the Covenant in order to Baptism. Scil.

Content (the wife of Daniel) Russel.

Mary Watson

Susanna (Dau'ter of Rich^d) Folger.

Dinah

& } (Dau'ters of John) Clark
Lidia }

Mary Gabriel

Elisabeth (wife of Paul) Pease

Jedidah (wife of Jon^a) Pitts.

Hannah (wife of Jn^o) Medar.

and were accordingly Baptized as also three children of
Cont^t Russels [names not given] Scil.

two children of Elisab. Pease Scil

Priscilla

Elisabeth

at the same time owned the Covent in order to the Baptism of
their children Scil.

Margaret (the wife of Obed) Hussey (and her children Scil.
Benjamin, Abiel, & Obed were Baptised)

and Thankful (wife of Dan^l) Long

whose children

were baptized

Baptized also John & Lidia [of?] T. White

Antipas of Jn^o & Lidia Coffin.

Ann of Josi. & Elisab. Coffin.

Thomas of Tho^s & Patience Brock.

Mary of Susanna Coffin.

Mary, Phebee & Francis of Joseph Hooten and two children
of Mehetable (the wife of Jon^a) Colman, a member of the Church
at Falmouth Scil Jane & [blank]

[Blank] of Mercy Allen.

July 12 Mary of Mercy Kidder.

July 18, Owne the Covenant and Baptized Scil.

Elisabeth (wife of Sam^l) Maxey

Rachel (wife of Joseph) Colman

Margaret (wife of Benja.) Chase

Eunice (wife of Francis) Brown
 Beulah (wife of Joseph) Daws.
 Abigail (wife of Cornelius) Morselander
 Hephzibah Jones
 Hephzibah Gardner
 Deborah Baxter
 Christian Ellis.

and at the same time the Covenant was owned by
 George Gardner & Elisabeth his wife & their child Jeremy

¶ 15 Baptized

Baptized also
 Eunice of Cromwel & Ruth Coffin
 Mehetable of Beulah Daws
 Cornelius of Abigail Morselander
 Sarah of Eunice Brown
 Sarah of Susanna Folger
 William, Eunice & Martha of Douglass Black

July 25 Owned the Covenant and Baptized Scil.

Israel Luce, Eleanor Long and Mary Dykes — and at the same
 time Baptized the children of Mary Dykes Scil.

Phebee. Francis. Sarah. John. Martha. Mary

By the Rev^d Mr Worcester of Sandwich.

Oct^r 31st { Baptized Mercy of Mercy Allen

1742 { Stephen of Mercy Kidder

by Mr Worcester.

Aug. 13 1747

The Covenant was owned by Abigail Calef and her child
 (Peter) baptized.

Aug. 16 The Covent was owned by Benj^a Coffin 3^{tius} who was
 then Baptized.

as also by Mary (wife of Henry) Coffin & her child (Elisab.)
 Baptized.

and by Priscilla (wife of Jon^a Coffin Jun^r) & her Josh. baptized.

Baptized also at the same time

Abigail {
 Janet { of Josi Coffin Esqr

Ann {
 Elisab { of Tho^s Brock



Mary of Jn^o & Lydia Coffin
 Ephraim }
 Jethro } of Susan : Coffin
 Jon^a }
 Margaret of Eb^r Calef.
 Obed of Crom : & Ruth Coffin
 Jemima }
 Kezia } of Mehetable Colman
 George }
 Elisha } of Geo : & Elisa. Gardner
 Joseph of Jos. Hooten
 Rich^d
 Abigail of Abig^l Morselander
 Lucy of Mary Burridge once Mary Gabriel.
 James of Mercy Kidder
 Paul }
 Noah } of Elisa. Pease
 Elisab. }
 Judith } of Content Russel
 Silas }
 Deborah of [blank] Swain
 By the Rev^d M^r Hovey of Metapoiset.

Nov. 12. 1749

Baptized by Rev^d M^r Newman Scil
 Mary of Timo^r White
 James of Josiah Coffin
 John of George Gardner
 Henry of Mary (wife of Henry) Coffin
 Judith of Elisabeth Pease.
 Mary of Mary Burridge.

An accompt of the money given me for preaching the Gospel
 at Nantuckett where I began May 9 1725

Aug-18	{	Recieved of Jos. Coffin - - -	£
1725			13
			13 = 00 = 00
June 27	{	of G. Gardner Esq ^r - - -	
1726			20 = 00 = 00

July 27 1726	{ of Edw ^d Bromfield Esq ^r at Boston	£ 32 = 00 = 00
June 26 1727	{ Recieved of Jn ^o Coffin - - -	45 = 00 = 00
Aug. 29 1727	Reciev'd of Mr Bromfield	33£ - 33
Apr. 1728	Recieved of Capt Gardner the Sum of	05 - 00 - 00
Sep ^t 1 1728	{ Recieved of Jn ^o Coffin Sher. -	05
	{ of his Mother - - - - -	02 = 00 = 00
	{ of Robert Coffin - - - - -	02 = 00 = 00
Sep ^t 2 1728	{ Recieved from the Society by y ^e hands of J. Coffin - - - - -	18 = 10 = 00 18 = 10 = 00
Sep ^t 14	of Ed. Bromfield Esq ^r - - - - -	69 = 10 = 00
Nov. 25 1728	Recieved by Jos. Coffin - - -	£ 15 = 05 = 00
Feb. 25 1728	By Jn ^o Coffin - - - - -	15 = 00 = 00
May 27 1729	By George Gardner Esq ^r - - -	12 = 00 = 05
	More - - - - -	0 - 07 - 00
	more about - - - - -	0 - 10 - 00
Jan. 9 1730	By Capt. Coffin - - - - -	17 00 00
	More by y ^e same hand - - -	5 00 00
June 23	By John Coffin - - - - -	20 10 00
June 20	By — Hatch - - - - -	00 09 - 6
Aug. 15	By John Coffin - - - - -	2 10 00
Sept. 1.	By Ebr ^t Calef - - - - -	9 10 00
	By another hand - - - - -	1 15 0
	By another - - - - -	1 - 6 - 0
Feb. 18 1730/1	p J. G. - - - - -	31 - 0 - 0
June 10 1731	p J. Johnson - - - - -	00 10 0
July —	p — Hatch 4/6 - - - - -	0 - 4 - 6
Apr ^l 1732.	p M. G. 20/ - - - - -	1 - 0 - 0
Jan. 24 1732	p Jos. Coffin - - - - -	50 : 0 : 0
Feb. 2.	p E. Calef 60/ - - - - -	3 0 0
March 24	p Jos. Chase 90/ - - - - -	4 10 0
May 10	p Brock 80/ - - - - -	4 0 0
Aug. 1733	of Ebr. Calef 30/ - - - - -	1 10 0

of Jonath. Coffin Z. Bunker E. Bennit	-	£	8		0		0
Dec ^r Tho ^s Brock 1 bl Beef 100/	- - - -	5		0		0	
Bayley about 35/	- - - -	1	-	15	-	0	
Apr ^l 1734 p Jos Chase	- - - -	6	-	0	-	0	
p Calef 9	- - - -	9	-	0	-	0	
May 6. p Elis. S.	- - - -	3	-	13	-	0	
May 8. p Calef	- - - -	8	-	0	-	0	
May 15 p Calef	- - - -	4	-	10	-	0	
Aug. 8 th { from the Society p D. N.	- - - -	39		0		0	
{ p. D ⁿ Hay 20/	- - - -	01		0		0	
Dec ^r 17. 1734 p J. Chase	- - - -	2	-	0	-	0	
Dec ^r — p John White	- - - -	0	-	10	-	0	
Jan. 7 1734/5 From the Society	- - - -	£44	-	3	-	0	
July 23 p Joseph Skiff 40/	- - - -	2	-	0	-	0	
Aug. 28 th from the Society	- - - -	34	-	12	-	0	
March 1 st 1735/6 Rec ^d £35	- - - -	35	-	0	-	0	
Aug. 17 1736 Rec ^d £ 41 5/0	- - - -	41	-	05	-	0	
of Hagar 13/	- - - -	0	-	13	-	0	
Jan ^r of John White 19/6	- - - -	0	-	19	-	6	
¹⁷³⁷ March 26 th of J. G. about 33	- - - -	32	-	17	-	0	
Sept. 6 th p J. G. about	- - - -	31	-	15	-	0	
Aug. 29. 1738 p J. G. about	- - - -	50	-	0	-	0	
p Hagar 10/	- - - -	0	-	10	-	0	
March { p Eb ^r Calef	- - - -	65	-				
3. 1739/40 { Ditto 160/	- - - -	8	-	0	-	0	
Apr ^l 17 th 1741 p Eb ^r Calef	- - - -	50	-	0	-	0	
Dec ^r p R. Wyer 37/7	- - - -	1	-	17	-	7	
May 20 1742 p Mr Calef	- - - -	62	-	0	-	0	
Apr ^l 14 1743 p Mr Calef	- - - -	55	-	10	-	8	
Apr ^l 18 1744 p Mr Calef	- - - -	100	-	0	-	0	
Aug. 27 1744 p Mr Brock	- - - -	50	-	0	-	0	
1745 p Mr Calef	- - - -	20	-	0	-	0	
Feb. 8 th ¹⁷⁴⁵ p Mr Brock	- - - -	20	-	0	-	0	
Apr ^l 28 1746 p Mr Brock	- - - -	100	-	0	-	0	
E. G. 20/							
1747 May 8 th p Capt Coff.	- - - -	150	-	8	-	8	
Aug. p Mr Calef of Contribut ^{rs} 200/	- - - -	10	-				
E. G. 20/	- - - -	1	-				

Dec. 12 1748		
Rec ^d of M ^r Calef	- - - - -	£ 192 - -
L. C. 20/ - H-r. 3/6	- - - - -	1 - 3 - 6
Dec ^r 18 1749 Rec ^d of M ^r Calef	- - - - -	31 - -
Jan. 2 ^d Rec ^d of Cap ^t Coffin	- - - - -	112 - 10 -
& to have of M ^r Brock	- - - - -	50 - -
1750. May. Rec ^d of M ^r Calef 140/	- - - - -	7 - -
1749 from — Phillips 120/		
Rec ^d out of y ^e annual Collection at Boston		25 - 0 - 0
and from Mr Hubbard	- - - - -	3 - -
Oct. Rec ^d a Benefaction from Boston to y ^e		
Value of	- - - - -	57 - 10 - 0
1750 Out of annual Collection at Boston		[blank]

Schooling acct begin

Jan^r 6 1745/6 @ 2/4 ²⁰/₁₀₀ week

	weeks	
Janet Brock	9	@ 2/
Tho ^s Brock	12	1
Cal ^b Bunker	13	1
Jn ^o Bunker	10	1
Geo: Bunker	14	1
Tho ^s Clark	8	
Jos. Clark	9	1
Edw ^d Coffin	9	
And ^w Coffin	10	
Rich ^d Coffin	7	
Josh. Coffin	10	1
Cal ^b Coffin	11	1
Bart. Coffin	11	1
Uri. Coffin	11	1
Ann Coffin	9	
W ^m Ellis	4	
W ^m Fitch	8	
Coffin Fitch	11	
Shub ^l Folger	7	
Jn ^o Folger	7	
Nath ^l Folger	7	

	weeks	
Ben. Gardner	13	
Enoch Gard ^r	1	
Ann Macy	5 p ^d 10/6	D ^o 1/2
Mary Macy	2 p ^d 4/8	
Joseph Macy	8	
Henry Macy	12	1
Paul Macy	11	1
Jn ^o Pinkham	8	1
Sam. Maxey	9	
Franc ^s Worth	6	
6/Par. Coffin	5	
27/ Eliph. Coffin	5	1
Feb.		
3 { Beth Gardner	7	1
3 { Eb ^r Coffin	7	1
March 3 ^d		
Eb. Calef	7	1
Rob ^t Hunter	6	1
Ob. Hussey	7	1
24/		
James Chase	4	
Jer. Gardner	3	1
31/		
Kath. Coffin	3	1
Peter Clark	2	1
Ben. (of D) Clark	2	1
Church Clark	3	1
Jon ^a Clark	1	
Apr ^l 7 th		
Seth Worth	2	1
Ben. Folger	2	1
Geo: Smith	2	1
Rebek: Coffin	1	1
22/Jon ^a Fitch		1
Uri. Bunk.		1

Schooling acct @ 2/ 3 week

Began April 28 1746

Tho ^s Brock	27		
Sar. Brown	18		
Jn ^o Bunker	8		
Geo: Bunker	25		
Uri. Bunker	24	—	102
Obed Bunker	24		
Caleb Bunker	22		
Joseph Clark	25		
Ben Clark	26	—	97
Peter Clark	26		
And ^r Coffin	9		
Caleb Coffin	21		
Eliph. Coffin	17		
Rebek. Coffin	12		
Josh. Coffin	20		
Judith Coffin	8	—	113
Bart. Coffin	17		
Uri. Coffin	20		
Eben. Coffin	25		
Kath. Coffin			
Eben. Calef	26	—	88
Coffin Fitch	2		
Jon ^a Fitch	19		
Beth ^l Gardner	21		
Jer. Gardner	25		
Ben. Folger	26		
Rob. Hunter	24	—	116
Isaac Meirack	21		
Jn ^o Meirack	21		
Henry Macy	16		
Paul Macy	18		
Jn ^o Pinkham	20		
Obed Hussey	23	—	119
Geo. Smith	23		
Church Clark	1		

May		weeks	
5	{ Christ ^r Coffin	4	Jo. Macy 3
	{ Ben. Gardner	2	
	{ Jn ^o Arthur	11	
	{ Edw ^d Coffin	5	
6	Tobit	19	
	Seth Worth	22	
12	W ^m Elles	10	
	Jon ^a Clark	16	
	Abel Gardner	20	— 131

May			
13	Fr. Moors	13	
19	{ Sam ^l Long	19	
	{ Fr. Hooten	24	
	{ Abiel Moors	16	
26	Fr. Gardner	23	
	Jos. Brock	21	— 116
	Will ^m Brock	19	
	And ^r Brock	21	

June 2 ^d			
	Par. Calef	111111	
	Elisa Calef	222222	
3	Tho ^s Newel	21	
4	W ^m Black	1 13	
16	{ Ab ^l Allen	- - - - -	
	{ Jos. Allen	- - - - -	
	{ Ren. Allen	- - - - -	
	{ C. Morselander	19	100
30	{ Alex ^r Coffin	18	
	{ Chr. Stretton	8 @ 3/	3
	{ Ant. Stretton	10 @ 3/	3 36

July			
7	Ben. Stretton	9 @ 3/	2
14	{ Eunice Coffin	16	
	{ Peggy Coffin	1	Maxey 1
	{ Mary Coffin	1	Dikes 1
21	Essex	10	
August		Russel 3	

11	{ Abr ^m Micah	10	
	{ Sam. Micah	10	
Sept ^r			
8	{ Jn ^o Woodbury	7	
	{ Tho ^s Clark	10	
	{ — Hammond	4	
Oct. 28 Jn ^o Folger			
15	Harker of R. Macy	9	
22 ^d	Joseph Gardner	8	
29	{ Ann Elles	1	
	{ Betty Barker	4 p ^d 7/	
Oct 20 th			
	Sar. Coffin	6	
27	{ Nat. Folger	5	
	{ Jan ^t Brock	4	122

Schooling acct Dec^r 1. 1746

@ 2/6 $\frac{2}{3}$ week.

W. Black	2	3/ p Week
Jo. Brock	10	
W. Brock	8	
An. Brock	9	
Jan ^t Brock	9	
Tho ^s Brock	14	13
Jn ^o Bunk ^r	16	2
Geo: Bunk ^r	18	13
Cal. Bunk ^r	17	7
Uri. Bunk.	2	
Obed Bunk.	2 (107)	
Eb. Calef	11	11
Tho ^s Clark	3	
Jo. Clark	3	
Ben. Clark	3	
Pet. Clark		
Ed. Coffin	12	3
An. Coffin	14	3
Sar. Coffin	14	

Par. Coffin	12		
Eb. Coffin	2		
Alex Coffin	2		
Cal. Coffin	11	12	
Eun. Coffin	4	91 (88)	72
Josh. Coffin	5	7	
Dykes	16		
H. Folger	16	2	
Jn ^o Folger	12	1	
Nat. Folger	15	2	
Ben. Gard.	11		
Jer. Gard.	14	12	
Fr. Gardner	3	9	
Eb. Harker			
Fr. Hooten	14 — 106	11	
Jo. Macy	11	6	
Hen: Macy	12	6	
Paul Macy	14	10	
S. Maxey	10	6	
T. Newel	18	8	
Jo. Gardner	16	12	
Ob. Hussey	15	12	
Jn ^o Pink ^m	9	1	
W. Russel	9		
Seth Worth	1		
Abr. Micah	4	7	
Sam. Micah	4 — 124	8	
Dec ^r 8/		@ 3/ p Week	
Syl. Bunk ^r	10	May Deb Coffin 6	
Rich ^d Coffin	11	18/ Ch. Coffin 5	
22/B: Gardner	3		
Jan. 26			
{ Jenkins	5		
Tho { Jenkins	10	7	
{ Jenkins	10	12	
Matt. Jenk ⁿ	2		
Alex. Moors	8	4	
Feb. 17 th		Wyer	
Th ^s Wilson	4	Wyer	

23 ^d	Bethnel	6	1
	Abel G-r	6	13
	March		
	{ Josh. Coff.	1	
2	{ Hunter	5	12
	{ Trist. G.	4	11
9	{ Elis. Ca		
16.	Sus. Coff.	1	
May 21 st	{ Fr. Moors	3	
	{ Bek. Moors	2	

March — 3/8 Week

	{ Uri. Bunker	2
23	{ Obed Bunker	7
	{ Morselander	14
30	Jn ^o Arthur	9

April.

	{ Jane Hunter	4
6	{ Nab. Morsetan	10
	{ Peter Caleb	10
	{ Han. (of Jn ^o Coff.)	6
	{ Susa: Coffin	3
27	{ Geo: Smith	9
	{ Armstrong	9

May

	{ Pinkham	4
4	{ Zach ^s Swain	8
	{ Elisha Bunk.	9
	{ Isaac Mireck	7
11	{ John Mireck	7

Schooling acc^t Began

July 6 1747 @ 3/8 week

Tho ^s Brock	22
Geo: Bunker	25
Elish. Bunk ^r	25
Obed Bunk ^r	1
Eb. Calef	27

Peter Caleb	8
Deb. Coffin	11
Charles Coffin	11
Ben: Folger	10
Abel Gardner	24
Franc. Gardner	20
Jer. Gardner	19
Jo: Gardner	26
Ob. Hussey	19
Rob. Hunter	17
Th ^s Jenkins	27
Ab ^r Micah	12
Sam. Micah	12
Isaac Mireck	10
Jn ^o Mireck	11
C. Morselander	10
Ab ^l Morsel	10
Paul Macy	7
{ Pinkham	
{ Zach ^s Swain	10
Geo. Smith	15
Wm. Smith	15
Trist. Gardner	21
. . . Wyer	
. . . Wyer	
Fr. Hooten	23
B. Stretton	3
Ch. Stretton	4
Ant. Stretton	4
Fr. Moors	8
Sam: Maxey	20
Alex. Moors	2
John Jasper	9
Caleb Bunk ^r	24
Ben: Jenkins	28
Sept ^r 21	
{ Mary Coffin	6
{ Ephr ^m Coffin	19
Mary of J. G.	24

Oct ^r 5.	Judith Barn ^d	3	
12/And ^r	Coffin	20	
Nov ^r 2	Dykes	19	
13/Mary	Gardner $\frac{3}{4}$ 1 ab ^l	2	
16.	Rich ^d Coffin	17	
	Rich ^d Coffin	1	
	Ann Coff.	4	Love Gardner 5
			Charles Coffin 5
	Ab ^l Coff	4	
30	{ Josep Bunker	15	
	{ Jo. Allen		
Dec ^r 15 th			
	Ben: Gardner	14	
	Edw ^d Coffin	12	
	Eb. Harker	9	
Dec ^r 21.	Wilson	1	
March 21.	Fr. Moors	6	
	Tho ^s Jenkins	14	
	Geo. Bunker	13	
	Elisha Bunker	14	
	Joseph Gardner	13 & 5	
	Seth Worth	2	
March			
1	{ Isaac Mireck	4	T. 5
	{ John Mireck	9	
	{ Hunter	8	
7 th	{ F. Brock	8	
	{ Abel Gardner	8	R. 2
	{ Jer. Gardner	6	
14	{ Jer. Prier	7	
	{ And ^r Worth	7	
	Mary Coffin	2	
	Ephr ^m Coffin	7	
	Ben: Jenkins	6	
	Caleb Bunker	4	
	Eb. Calef	1	
21/Trist ^m	Bunker	5	

Schooling Acc^t began May 2^d 1748

@ 3/7 $\frac{2}{3}$ Week.

Geo: Bunker	31	
Elish. Bunker	31	
Tristram Bunk ^r	21	
Th ^s Brock	26	
Charles Coffin	17	
Will ^m Coffin	5	
Fr. Hooten	15	
Rob. Hunter	10	
Ben: Jenkins		
Th ^s Jenkins	20	
Jo: Gardner	34	
Love Garduer	24	
Abig ^l Gardner	3	
Franc: Gardner	6	
Abel Gardner	22	
Nath ⁿ Gardner	21	
Jn ^o Mireck	26	
Tim: Mireck	20	
Franc: Moors	3	
Jer. Gardner	13	
Seth Worth	12	
And ^r Worth	7	
Geo: Smith	21	100
Arm: Smith	22	
Jer. Prier	17	
9 th		
Zac ^s Swain	9	
Hannah Swain	5	
Rob ^t Meader	13	rec ^d 46/6
Reub ⁿ Giles	10	rec ^d 35/8
Allen	—	
Allen	—	
11 th Mary Gardner	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	
16 Obed Coffin	13	
Will ^m Gardner	25	
June 12. Peter Gardner	3	
20 th Abigail Worth	2	223

Schooling @ 3/7 $\frac{29}{100}$ weekpart of time 4/ $\frac{29}{100}$ week

Aug. 15 th		
Ab ^l (of Crom ^l)	6	
Oct: 3.	Ann Brock	12
10	Mary Coffin	17
31/Dykes of R. G.		11
Nov ^r 21	{ Henry Macy	12
	{ Paul Macy	13
Jan ^y 30	Elles (of El. A)	6
Feb. 13.	Ben: Folger	6
March 6 th	{ Geo: Bunker	12
	{ Elisha Bunker	24
	{ Tho ^s Brock	26
	{ Ann Brock	26
13.	Rich (of Jon ^a) Worth	2
14	{ Jer. Gardner	24
	{ Will ^m Gardner	30
21	{ John Meyreck	30
	{ Timo: Meyreck	30
Apr ^l 24.	Tristram Bunker	23
May 1 st	Meador	12
	Giles	12
	Obed Coffin	30 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Armstrong	22 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Prier	8
May 8	{ Abel Gardner	21
	{ Nathan Gardner	21
	{ Francis Gardner	24
	{ Peter Gardner	25
9	{ Elias Coffin	$\frac{3}{4}$ 24
	{ Prince Coffin	$\frac{3}{4}$ 27
	{ Zach ^y Coffin	$\frac{3}{4}$ 22
	{ James Coffin	$\frac{3}{4}$ 23
10	Kidder	$\frac{1}{2}$ 21
June —		86/ p ^d by M ^r Brock
19 th	Mary Bunker	22

Aug. 22 Abner Coffin	3
Elisha Bunker	9
Tho ^s Brock	1
Ann Brock	7
Tristram Bunk ^r	4
Oct. 10 Mary (of J. G.)	6
Kidder	5
16. Fr. Hooten	6
18 Bayley (of J G)	$\frac{1}{2}$ 4

Schooling Acc^t to June 30 1740

	Dr.	Cr.	
Timo ^r Barnard	14/9		
Tho ^s Brock	45/		
George Bunker	18/		
Dan ^l Bunker	1/3		
John Bunker	27/	27/	
Eb ^r Calef	16/		
David Clark	7/6		
Nath ^l Clark	6/3		
Will ^m Clasby	7/5		
John Coffin	11/		
Jon ^a . Coffin	13/6	a sheep	off
Josiah Coffin	27/	1 sheep sk.	
Micah Coffin	13/6	Fish	
Rob ^t Coffin	1/3		
Humphrey Elles	13/6	Mowing 8/	
Nathan Coffin	22/	56/7	Carry.d
Peter Fitch	13/6		
Barz. Folger	27/	48/1	
Shub ^l Folger	13/6		
Timo ^r Folger	13/6		
Zac ^s Folger	27/		
Peter Folger	3/9	3/9	Acc ^s
Tho ^s Arthur	1/3		
Abel Gardner	5/		
And ^r Gardner	7/6	7/6	11/11
Eb ^r Gardner	18/6		

Grafton Gardner	14/9			
John Gardner	12/6			
James Gardner	13/6			
Lois Gardner	13/6	13/5	/1	
Reub. Gardner	13/6			
Raymond Harker	13/6			Off
Obed Hussey	13/6			
Matt. Jenkins	2/6			
Isaac Meyrick	7/			
Dan ^l Paddack	18/6			
Leah Paddack	18/6			
Caleb Swain	5/			Carried
Rich ^d Swain	21/6			
Will ^m Swain	27/	90 ^{lb} Beef @ /7	52/6	
Peleg Pinkham	8/			
Sam ^l Russel	10/8			
Jon ^a Ramsdel	4/1			
James Whippley	12/6			
Nath ^l Woodbury	13/9			Acc ^{ts}
Rich ^d Worth	5/4			
Cal ^b Stretton	21/1			

Schooling Acc^t to Sept. 29. 1740

Dr.		Cr.	
Tho ^s Arthur	16/		
Timo ^y Barnard	12/4		
Tho ^s Brock	2 - 5 - 0		
George Bunker	16 - 0		
John Bunker	16 - 0	24/7	
Eb ^r Calef	16 - 0		
John Chadwick	9 - 11		
Nath ^l Clark	16 - 0		
Dan ^l Coffin	7 - 0		
John Coffin	8 - 0		
Jon ^a Coffin	1 - 5 - 9		
Jos. Coffin	1 - 6 - 0		
Micah Coffin	16 - 0		
Nathan Coffin	1 - 12 - 0		

Humphry Elles	16 - 0	
Peter Fitch	16 - 0	
Barzilla Folger	1 - 12 - 0	
Peter Folger	16 - 0	16/
Shub ^l Folger	8 - 9	
Timo ^y Folger	16 - 0	
Zaccheus Folger	1 - 12 - 0	
Abel Gardner	6 - 3	
Andrew Gardner	16 - 0	
	<hr/>	
	21 - 1 - 0	

Dr.		Cr.
Eb ^r Gardner	16/	
Grafton Gardner	16/	
James Gardner	16/	
John Gardner	15/	
Lois Gardner	16/	16/
Reuben Gardner	16/	
Raym ^d Harker	16/	
Obed Hussey	16/	
Isaac Meyrick	16/	
Dan ^l Paddack	16/	
Leah Paddack	12/3	
Jon ^a Ramsdel	16/	
Peleg Pinkham	13/6	
Sam ^l Russel	16/	
Rich ^d Swain	2 - 8 - 0	
Will ^m Swain	1 - 13 - 0	
Caleb Stretton	2 - 8 - 0	
James Whippley	1 - 12 - 0	
Nath ^l Woodbury	7 - 0	
Rich ^d Worth	16/	
Will. Smith	6/3	
	<hr/>	
	20 - 6 - 0	

W. Swain 8 Weeks	9 - 10
Dr. Sum total	Dr. 16 - 10 - 6
Cr.	15 - 11 - 6
	<hr/>
	0 - 19 - 0

Acc^{ts} - Carried - OffAcc^{ts} Carry'd Off

Schooling Acc^t to Jan^y 3 1740/41

Timo ^y Barnard	22/2	
Tho ^s Brock	39/	
Geo. Bunker	22/2	
Dan ^l Bunker	10/	
John Bunker	25/10	
Eb ^r Calef	22/	
Jn ^o Chadwick	5/	
Nath ^l Clark	5/	
Dan ^l Coffin	1/4	
John Coffin	46/	
Jona ^a Coffin	27/3	
Josiah Coffin	25/10	
Micah Coffin	13/6	
Nathan Coffin	32/	
Rob ^t Coffin	8/7	
Humphrey Elles	3/9	
Peter Fitch	16/	
W ^m Clasby	2/6	
Barzil. Folger	27/6	
Peter Folger	2/6	0/6
Timo ^y Folger	9/10	
Zach ^s Folger	22/	

 19-14-8

Abel Gardner	16/	
And ^r Gardner	13/10	
Eb ^r Gardner	6/3	
Grafton Gardner	14/6	
John Gardner	15/	
Lois Gardner	16/	16/
Peter Gardner	8/	
Reuben Gardner	13/10	
Obed Hussey	16/	
Isaac Meyrick	5/	
Joseph Macey	5/	
Dan ^l Paddack	12/	
Eliph ^t Paddack	10/	
Leah Paddack	11/4	

Acc^{ts} Carry'd OffAcc^{ts} Carry'd Off . . .

Peleg Pinkham	8/8
Jon ^a Ramsdel	6/3
Sam ^l Russel	5/
Rich ^d Swain	16/
Will ^m Swain	9/10
Caleb Swain	3/9
Caleb Stretton	17/4
Jon ^a Pitts	4/8
James Whippee	9/10
W ^m Smith	3/6
Peter Ray	5/
	<hr/>
	12 - 12 - 3

Acc^s Carry'd OffSchooling Acc^t to April 2^d 1741

Tho ^s Arthur	5/6
Timo ^y Barnard	8/
Tho ^s Brock	2 - 17 - 0
Geo. Bunker	1 - 17 - 0
Dan ^l Bunker	13 - 6
John Bunker	2 - 0 - 0
Eb ^r Calef	6 - 9
W ^m Clasby	1 - 1 - 0
Jon ^a Coffin	1 - 15 - 0
John Coffin	2 - 2 - 0
Josiah Coffin	2 - 2 - 0
Peter Fitch	- 18 - 0
Barz. Folger	10 - 0
Peter Folger	2 - 6
Timo ^y Folger	2 - 6
Zacc ^s Folger	9 - 6
Abel Gardner	16 - 0
And ^r Gardner	6 - 9
Gr. Gardner	4 - 0
John Gardner	1 - 10 - 0
Lois Gardner	0 - 17 - 6
Reub. Gardner	5 - 6
Nath ^a Coffin	13 - 6
Rob ^t Coffin	16 - 0
	<hr/>
	23 - 0 - 6

Wool 15 lb @ 3/6

20/

Acc^s Carried Off

Obed Hussey	5-6
Dan ^l Paddock	9-0
Eliph. Paddock	1-3-6
Jon ^a Pitts	4-6
W ^m Oldridge	5-4
Caleb Swain	1-0-0
W ^m Swain	9-6
Rich ^d Swain	8-9
Henry Woosoo	2-6
Zach. Folger	9-6
as above	
	<hr/>
	4-8-1

5/

Acc^{ts} Carry'd offSchooling Acc^t to July 2^d 1741

Dr.		Cr.
Tho ^s Arthur	16/	
Timo ^y Barnard	1-15-9	
Tho ^s Brock	2-15-9	
Tho ^s Bailey	1-2-2	
Geo: Bunker	16/	
Jn ^o Bunker	0-18-6	18/6
Eb ^r Calef	1-3-6	
Jn ^o Chadwick	0-12-4	
Dan ^l Chadwick	0-9-10	
John Coffin	16/10	
Jon ^a Coffin	1-1-1	
Josiah Coffin	16/	
Nath ^a Coffin	1-12-0	
Joseph Colman	12-4	
Peter Fitch	16/	
Barzil. Folger	1-12-0	
Peter Folger	16/	
Timo ^y Folger	16	
Zach ^s Folger	1-12-0	
	<hr/>	
	20-9-4	

Acc^{ts} carry'd off

Dr.		Cr.
Abel Gardner	6/	
Andrew Gardner	16/	
Grafton Gardner	9/11	
John Gardner	15/	
Lois Gardner	16/	
Reuben Gardner	1 - 3 - 5	
Tho ^s Gardner	12 - 4	
Dan ^l Hussey	6 - 2	
Obed Hussey	16	
Jn ^o Johnson	3 - 9	
Tho ^s Jones	13 - 7	
Peter Jenkins	11 - 1	
Tho ^s Moors	14/9	
W ^m Oldridge	16/	
Peleg Pinkham	8/	
Jon ^a Pitts	13/	13/
Dan ^l Paddack	14/9	
Leah Paddack	16/	
Sam ^l Russel	8/	
Sam ^l Ray	3 - 9	
	<hr/>	
	10 - 15 - 2	
	12 - 4	

Dr/		Cr/
Caleb Stretton	10 . 0	
Rich ^d Swain	32/	
Will ^m Swain	12/4	
Jon ^a Upham	16/	16/
Rob ^t Wier	9 - 11	
Timo ^y Wier	7 - 2	
James Whippey	28/11	28/11
Dan ^l Bunker	5/	
Will ^m Clasby	6 - 2	
Eliakim Swain	16/	16/
Henry Woosoo	13/6	
	<hr/>	
	7 - 17 - 0	

Acc^s Carry'd offAcc^s Carry'd off

1742 Schooling Acc^{ts} to Sept^r 25

		Cr
Tho ^s Arthur	13 . 6.	
Timo ^s Barnard	10 - 8.	
Tho ^s Brock	1 - 10 - 0	
Tho ^s Bailey	1 - 9 - 6	
Geo: Bunker	6 - 7.	
Ju ^o Bunker	14 - 9	17/
Eb ^r Calef	1 - 13 . 3.	
Ju ^o Chadwick	13 - 6	
Dan ^l Chadwick	13 . 6.	
Ju ^o Coffin	16 - 0	
Jon ^a Coffin	14 . 9	
Josi. Coffin	14 . 9	
Nath ⁿ Coffin	1 - 9 - 6.	
Joseph Colman	14 - 9	
Peter Fitch	1 - 9 - 6	
Barz. Folger	1 - 9 - 6	
Peter Folger	14 - 9	
Timo ^s Folger	14 - 9.	
Zach ^s Folger	1 - 17 - 6	
Abel Gardner	5 - 0	
	<hr/>	
	19 . 6 . 0	

Grafton Gardner	14 . 9.
Ju ^o Gardner	13 . 9.
Lois Gardner	14 . 9
Reub ⁿ Gardner	0 - 16 - 0
Tho ^s Gardner	14 . 9.
Obed Hussey	14 . 9.
Ju ^o Johnson	14 . 9.
Tho ^s Jones	9 . 7
Peter Jenkins	14 . 9.
Tho ^s Moors	14 . 9.
W ^m Oldridge	14 . 9.
Peleg Pinkham	10 . 0
Jon ^a Pitts	6 - 7
Dan ^l Paddack	8 - 0
Leah Paddack	2 . 6.
Sam ^l Ray	14 . 9

Acc^{ts} carry'd offAcc^{ts} Carry'd off

Peter Ray	7-1
Cal. Stretton	13-0
Rich ^d Swain	16-0
W ^m Swain	1-9.6
	<hr/> 13.04.6

Dr		Cr
Eleakim Swain	14-9	14/9
Jon ^a Upham	13-6.	16/4
Rob ^t Wyer	13-6	
Timo ^y Wyer	11-11.	
James Whippey	1-4-6.	24/1
And ^r Gardner	6-7	
	<hr/> 4-4-9	

The above Acc^{ts} carry'd off.

Schooling Acc^{ts} to Feb^y 1st 1741/2

Dr/Tho ^s Arthur 12/4	12-4
Tho ^s Bayley - - -	13-3
Tho ^s Brock - - -	1-12-6.
Geo. Bunker - - -	1-7-1
Dan ^l Bunker - - -	9-10.
John Bunker - - -	1-14. 2
W ^m Clasby - - -	14-9.
John Coffin - - -	1-19-5
Jon ^a Coffin - - -	1-10-4.
Josi. Coffin - - -	2-01-11
Rob ^t Coffin - - -	3-2.
Barz. Folger - - -	2-1-11.
Peter Folger - - -	1-3
Timo ^y Folger - - -	5-0
Zac ^s Folger - - -	1-17-0
Graft ⁿ Gardner - - -	17-3
Jn ^o Gardner - - -	16-3
Lois Gardner - - -	17-3.
Tho ^s Gardner - - -	11-1
Peter Fitch - - -	9-10
	<hr/> 20-15-7

Dr/Obed Hussey - -	17-3
John Johnson - - -	7-4.
Tho ^s Moors - - - -	3-9
Leah Paddack - - -	2-6.
Paul Paddack - - -	10-0
Jon ^a Pitts - - - -	12-4
Sam ^l Ray - - - -	12-3
Caleb Stretton - - -	12-4.
W ^m Swain - - - -	1-4-8
Abig ^l Woodbury - -	16-0
Jon ^a Upham - - -	5-0
	<hr/>
	6-3-5

The Acc^t above carry'd off

Schooling Acc^t to May 1st 1742

Dr/ Old Ten ^r	Cr/
Tho ^s Arthur 21/ - -	1-1-0
Timo ^r Barnard 16/ -	16-0
Tho ^s Brock 42/ - -	2-2-0
Geo. Bunker 28/3 - -	1-8-3
Dan ^l Bunker 8/9 - -	8-9.
Jn ^o Bunker 36/5 - -	1-16-5.
Caleb Bunker 6/3 - -	6-3
Ebr ^r Calef 20/0 - - -	1-0-0
W ^m Clasby 21/- - -	1-1-0
Jn ^o Coffin 45/9 - - -	2-5-9.
Jon ^a Coffin 32/3 - -	1-12-3
Josi. Coffin 59/6 - -	2-19-6.
Rob ^t Coffin 9/6 - -	9-6
Barz. Folger 54/4 - -	2-14-4
Peter Folger 11/3 - -	11-3
Timo ^r Folger 10/ - -	10-0
Zach ^s Folger 34/ - -	1-14-0
Joseph Colman 3/9 -	3-9
	<hr/>

£23-13-0

Dr/	Old Tenour	Cr/
Grafton Gardner	- - 0 - 13 - 0	
Jn ^o Gardner 20/	- - 1 - 0 - 0	
Lois Gardner 21/	- - 1 - 1 - 0	
Peter Gardner 9/11	- 9 - 11.	
Tho ^s Gardner 10/	- 10 - 0	
Jn ^o Johnson 10/6	- 10 - 6.	
Tho ^s Jones 2/6	- - 2 - 6	
Abel Gardner 2/6-	- - 2 - 6.	
Obed Hussey 21/	- - 1 - 1 - 0	
Tho ^s Moors 16/	- - 16 - 0	
Leah Paddack 9/3	- 9 - 3	
Jon ^a Pitts 14/	- - 14 - 0	
Caleb Stretton 14/	- 14 - 0	
Sam ^l Russel 5/	- - 5 - 0	
W ^m Swain 15/	- - 15 - 0	
Eliakim Swain 1/3	- - 1 - 3	
Jon ^a Upham 10/	- - 10 - 0	
Rob ^t Wier 2/6	- - 2 - 6.	
Abig ^l Woodbury 17/6	0 - 17 - 6	
Peter Fitch 1/3	- - 1 - 3	
		£11 - 2 - 2

Schooling Acc^t to Aug. 6 1742Old Ten^r

Dr/Tho ^s Arthur	- - 0 - 18 - 0
Timo ^y Barnard	- - 2 - 14 - 0.
Tho ^s Brock	- - 1 - 10 - 0
Geo. Bunker	- - 0 - 11 - 0
Dan ^l Bunker	- - 0 - 8 - 8
John Bunker	- - 0 - 18 - 0
Caleb Bunker	- - 1 - 5 - 11
Eb ^r Calef	- - 0 - 18 - 0
W ^m Clasby	- - 0 - 18 - 0
John Coffin	- - 0 - 18 - 0
Jon ^a Coffin	- - 0 - 19 - 0
Josiah Coffin	- - 2 - 10 - 0
Joseph Colman	- - 0 - 18 - 0

Benja. Coffin	- - -	0 - 5 - 0
Humphrey Elles	- - -	0 - 5 - 0
Peter Fitch	- - -	1 - 8 - 11
Barzil. Folger	- - -	1 - 16 - 0
Peter Folger	- - -	0 - 18 - 0
Timo ^y Folger	- - -	0 - 18 - 0
Zaccheus Folger	- - -	1 - 16 - 0
		<hr/>
		20 - 9 - 6

1st Old Ten^r

Graf. Gardner	- - -	0 - 15 - 6
John Gardner	- - -	0 - 15 - 0
Lois Gardner	- - -	0 - 16 - 0
Peter Gardner	- - -	1 - 03 - 6
Obed Hussey	- - -	0 - 16 - 0
Peter Jenkins	- - -	0 - 1 - 3
Tho ^s Jones	- - -	0 - 6 - 3
John Johnson	- - -	0 - 1 - 3
Tho ^s Moors	- - -	0 - 16 - 0
Sam ^l Russel	- - -	0 - 2 - 6
Jos. Rotch	- - -	2 - 6.
Chl. Stretton	- - -	0 - 7 - 4
Ellak. Swain	- - -	0 - 13 - 6
Jon ^s Upham	- - -	0 - 16 - 0
Rob ^t Wier	- - -	0 - 18 - 0
Timo ^y Wier	- - -	0 - 12 - 3
Betty Barker	- - -	0 - 14 - 9
Tho ^s Gardner	- - -	1 - 13 - 0
		<hr/>
		11 - 01 - 4

Note

All the Debts which I have yet to demand for Schooling are contained in this Book

March 1. 1732/3

T. White

Entred y ^e	{	Fred. & Stephen of Cl. Folger
School		Wil ^m of David Clark
March 5 th		Seth of Shubal Folger
1732/3		Joshua of John Bunker

March 13 { Tho:
Shubael } of Tho^s Crook

March 19 { two Boys of Dinah Ellis
two Boys of W. Smith
Dinah of Jn^o Clark
Rich^d of Im. Gabriel

Apr^l 2 { Ruth of D^l Bunker
David of Stubbs 1/8
Silvanus of Jos. Worth

Apr^l 9 { Ann of Jonathⁿ Coffin
Peleg of Theodate Coffin

Schooling Acc^t to March 1 1732/3

— Clear —

Tho ^s Brock 24/6	- - - - -	1	4	6
George Brown 95/ Primer 8 ^d	- - - - -	4	15	8
George Bunker	- - - - -	0	10	0
Dan ^l Bunker	- - - - -	0	4	0
John Bunker	- - - - -	0	16	9
Eb ^r Calef Sum total	- - - - -	13	8	0
Joseph Chase 12/7 Wood 4/-	- - - - -	0	16	7
John Clark 29/3 wood 10/-	- - - - -	1	19	3
Eb ^r Coffin 28/9	- - - - -	1	18	9
James Coffin 39/9 wood 4/-	- - - - -	2	3	9
Jonathan Coffin 19/3	- - - - -	0	19	3
Rich ^d Coffin 12/5	- - - - -	0	12	3
Nath ⁿ Coffin 9/10 wood 5/-	- - - - -	0	14	10
John Coffin 5/ Paper 1/6	- - - - -	0	6	6
Josiah Coffin 79/11	- - - - -	3	19	11
Tho ^s Colman	- - - - -	0	14	9
Hump. Elles 72/10	- - - - -	3	12	10
Zacheus Folger 3/ wood 2/-	- - - - -	0	5	0
Tho ^s Brock 26/-	- - - - -	1	6	0
Carry'd off and paid y ^e	- - - - -	4	15	8
George Bunker 10/	- - - - -	0	10	0
Dan ^l Bunker 7/11	- - - - -	0	7	11
John Bunker 25/	- - - - -	1	5	0
E. C H.	13 : 8 : 0			

Jos. Chase p ^d			
John Clark p ^d			
Eb ^r Coffin 38/9 - - - - -	1	18	9
James Coffin Rye 24/ Corn 12/ Cash 20/	2	16	0
Jonathan Coffin 19/3 - - - - -	0	19	3
Rich ^d Coffin p ^d			
Nath ^o Coffin 15/10 - - - - -	0	15	10.
John Coffin 29/3 - - - - -	1	9	3
Josiah Coffin 9/ Ditto 65/ Wool 2/ Tallow 4 ^{lb}	4	1	0
Thomas Colman 14/ - - - - -	0	14	0
Humphrey Ellis - - - - -	3	12	7
Immanuel Gabriel 25/6 - - - - -	1	5	6
Joseph Gardner 21/2 - - - - -	1	1	2
Eb ^r Gardner 42/ Wood 5/ - - - - -	2	7	0
Jer. Gardner 12/2 - - - - -	0	12	2
David Gwin 36/7 wood 4/ - - - - -	2	0	7
Jonath ^a Moors 5 - 19 - 6 - - - - -	5	19	6
Jonath ^a Ramsdel 31/2 Paper 2/ Ink 2/ -	1	15	2
Sam ^l Russel 33/1 - - - - -	1	13	1
Wil ^m Stubbs 12/6 wood 3/ - - - - -	0	15	6
Wil ^m Swain 2/1 - - - - -	0	2	1
Barn. Pinkham 37/3 Wood 5/ - - - - -	2	2	3
Jonath ^a Micah 66/ - - - - -	3	6	0
Francis Coffin 9/7 - - - - -	0	9	7
David Clark 11 ^d - - - - -	0	0	11
Ishmael Hughes 27/4 - - - - -	1	7	4
Solomon Colman 1/ - - - - -	0	1	0
Keturah Arthur 2/6 - - - - -	0	2	6
Jonathan Pinkham 1/6 - - - - -	0	1	6
Tabitha Brown 15/ - - - - -	0	15	0
Sam ^l Ray 19/6 - - - - -	0	19	6
Immanuel Gabriel 4 ^{bis} 28/ - - - - -	1	8	0
Joseph Gardner 21/2 - - - - -	1	1	2
Eb ^r Gardner 47/ - - - - -	2	7	0
Jer. Gardner 12/2 - - - - -	0	12	2
David Gwin p Jn ^o Macy 40/7 - - - - -	2	0	7
Jona. Moors clear.			
Jonathan Ramsdel Labour - - - - -	1	10	6
Sam ^l Russel in Labour - - - - -	1	13	1

Will ^m Stubbs 15/6	- - - - -	0 15 6
Will ^m Swain clear.		
Barn. Pinkham clear.		
J. Mic. Cash 20/ wheat 21/ Cash 25/	- -	3 6 0
Francis Coffin 9/7	- - - - -	0 9 7
David Clark 11 ^d	- - - - -	0 0 11
Ishmael 2 Days Labour 14/ 1 bush ^l Rye 7/		1 - 1 - 0
Saml. Ray 2 Tubs.		

Schooling Acc^{ts} to May 31 1733 Dr

Tho ^s Brock 10/		
George Brown 20/		
Daniel Bunker clear 13/1		
John Bunker clear 11/9.		
Caleb Bunker 10 ^d Psalter 2/4		
Eb ^r Calef 20/ Paper 1/10		
David Clark 10/		
John Clark 20/		
Elean ^r Coffin 20/		
John Coffin 33/11. Cheese 8/6 Beef 7/6.		
Jonath ⁿ Coffin 10/		
Josiah Coffin 21/2		
Nathan Coffin 10/		
Rich ^d Coffin 1/6.		
Theod. Coffin 6/		
Tho ^s Crook 18/6		
John Ellis 17/		
El ^r Folger 20/ Primer 8 ^d		
Shub ^l Folger 10/		
Zach ^s Folger 10/		
Thos. Brock 10/	- - - - -	0 10 0
G. Brown 20/		
Dan ^l Bunker in Beaf 13/1	- - - - -	0 - 13 - 1
John Bunker 2/2 Cash 20/3	- - - - -	1 2 5
Caleb Bunker 3/2	- - - - -	0 3 2
Eb ^r Calef clear		
David Clark 19/1	- - - - -	0 19 1

El ^r Coffin 20/ _{1b} - - - - -	I O O
John Coffin 38 wool 76/	
Jonathan Coffin 10/ - - - - -	O IO O
Josiah Coffin Rhum	
Nathan Coffin 10/ - - - - -	O IO O
Rich ^d Coffin clear	
Theodate Coffin 6/ - - - - -	O - 6 - O
Tho ^s Crook by Jn ^o Swain Jun ^r 18/6 - - -	O - 18 - 6
John Ellis 17/ - - - - -	O 17 O
El ^r Folger clear	
Shubael Folger 10/ - - - - -	O IO O
Immanuel Gabriel 11/6	
Abel Gardner 2/8	
Jer ^h Gardner 23/	
Joseph Gardner 10/	
Eb ^r Gardner 10/	
David Gwin 16/	
Jonath ^a Moors 20/	
Barn ^s Pinkham 20/	
Shub ^l Pinkham 7/6	
Jon ^a Ramsdel 10/ 3 pair Hhs /3 over 2 ^d	
Sam ^l Russel 10/	
Will ^m Smith 17/ Paper 2/	
Will ^m Stubbs 1/8	
Joseph Worth 6/10	
Immanuel Gabriel Labour 5/ 5/6 - - -	O IO 6
Abel Gardner 2/8 - - - - -	O 2 8
Jer. Gardner 27/10 - - - - -	I 7 IO
Joseph Gardner 8/10 Ditto 1/2 - - -	O IO O
Eb ^r Gardner 10/ - - - - -	O IO O
David Gwin p Jn ^o Macy 16/ - - - - -	O 16 O
Jona. Moors carry'd off	
B. Pinkham carry'd off.	
Shubael Pinkham 7/6 - - - - -	O - 7 - 6
Jona. Ramsdel clear.	
Sam ^l Russel 10/ - - - - -	O IO O
Will ^m Stubbs 1/8 - - - - -	O I 8
Joseph Worth 6/10 - - - - -	O 6 IO

Schooling Acc^t to Aug. 31. 1733This Acc^t runs to Sept. 15th 1733/. Dr

Tho^s Brock 10/ Psalter 2/4 1-8
 George Brown 20/ 3/4
 Caleb Bunker 10/ 1/8
 Dan^l Bunker 20/ Psalter 2/4 3/4
 John Bunker 20/ clear 9/4 3/4
 Eb^r Calef 20/ 3/4 Paper 2/
 David Clark 10/ Psalter 2/4 1/8
 El^r Coffin 20/ 3/4
 James Coffin 5/10 1/8
 John Coffin 20/ Psal. 2/4 Prim 8^d Paper 5/ 1 || 19 || 6
 Jonath^a Coffin 10/ 3/4 2/5
 Josiah Coffin 20/ 3/4 Psalt^r 2/4 Paper 2/
 Nathan Coffin 10/ 2 Test. 8/ 1/8
 Theodate Coffin 10/ 1/8
 Tho^s Crook 20/ 3/4 Alm. 5^d
 John Ellis 13/ 1/8
 El^r Folger 20/ 3/4
 Shub^l Folger 10/ 1/8
 Zach^s Folger 10/ 1/8
 Tho^s Brock 14/ and clear to Dec^r 10.th
 G. Brown clear
 Caleb Bunker 16/10
 Dan^l Bunker in Beef 25/8 & clear till Nov. 12th 1-5-8
 Jn^o Bunker 26/4 & clear till Jan. 1st
 Eb^r Calef clear.
 David Clark clear
 El^r Coffin 19/6
 James Coffin clear.
 John Coffin clear.
 Jonathan Coffin 10/9 30/ - - - - - 2 || 0 || 9
 Josiah Coffin clear
 Nathan Coffin 18/
 Theodate Coffin 14/5
 Tho^s Crook by Jn^o Swain Jun^r 31/6
 John Ellis 13/
 El^r Folger clear
 Shubael Folger 10/ —

Meervel Gabriel 10/ 1/8. 2 Alm. 10^d
 Abel Gardner 10/ 1/8
 Eb^r Gardner 16/ 3/4
 Jer. Gardner 30/ 5/
 Joseph Gardner 10/ 1/8
 David Gwin 22/ 3/4
 Jonathⁿ Moors 25/ 3/4
 Barn^s Pinkham 12/6 3/4
 Shub^l Pinkham 24/7 a Testam^t 4/5
 Jonathⁿ Ramsdel 10/ 1/8 Ink 2/
 Sam^l Russel 10/
 Caleb Stretton 5/
 Eliakim Swain 0/10 1/8
 Joseph Worth 10/
 John Clark 6/8
 Manuel Gabriel in Labour 19/6 Ditto 7/
 Abel Gardner 17/2
 Eb^r Gardner cleared to Dec^r 10th
 Joseph Gardner 18/10
 David Gwin p Jn^o Macy 25/4 - - - - - 1 || 5 || 4
 Shubael Pinkham 17/6 37/
 Sam^l Russel 10/ - - - - - 0 - 10 - 0
 El. Swain 2/6 - - - - - 0 || 2 || 6
 Joseph Worth 10/

I Left off School by reason of Illness the middle of Sept. and began again November 5th 1733.

Here follows a Catalogue of y^e Scholars

Nov^r 5th

Nov ^r 5 th	{	John {	Gardner	
		Josiah {		
		Jonathan (Exit —) & James Coffin. Legorie		
		Benj. & James Brown.		
		Peter, Jethro & Jn ^o Coffin.		
		Christopher & Josh. Bunker.		
		Jonath ⁿ & Will ^m Moors.		
		Joseph Bunker		
		William Bunker		
		Tho ^s Crook		
Shubael Pinkham.				
Josiah Coffin.				

- 6th { Paul Rawson
 Elisha Gardner
 Sam^l Calef & Peter Calef.
 John Brock
 James Gardner
 Peleg Coffin
 7th Peleg. Joseph G. Caleb Gardner. Chr. Gardner
 12 { J. Ramsdel. Benj. Coffin & Titus. Robbin
 David Lawson. Benj. Pinkham. W^m Clark
 Seth Folger
 Nov^r 13th Eunice of Eb^r Gardner.
 14th Ann of Eb^r Gardner.
 19 { Ann of Jonaⁿ Coffin
 Boston of W^m Swain
 27 i. e { Christopher Coffin
 26th { Rich^d Pinkham. Exit Dec^r 28th
 Frederick & Stephen Folger
 Benj. (of G. Bunker exit Feb. 28th
 Dec^r { John of W^m Stretton
 3^d { Edward } of Manuel Gabriel.
 Richard }
 4. Will^m of Tho^s Gardner { Feb. 28th
 { John Jones { Jon. Coffin exit
 10 { Mary. Coffin. Exit Jan. 10. { 13. Brown.
 { Ruth Gardner { P. Calef.
 { { Will. of S. Gardner
 24. Bartholomew Smith. { March 15th
 { William { E. Gabriel.
 25 { John { of Will^m Smith. { Jn^o & Mir. Stretton
 { Abishai { 22^d Frederick F.
 Jan. 7. George Pinkham. { Apr^l 2. Kesiah
 21. Reuben of Jos. Worth. {
 Feb. 4. Deb. & Mir. Stretton. Elis. Folger. P. Gardner.
 Feb. 11. Beriah Coffin. 6/
 Feb. 25 James Russel.
 March 11. Mingo.
 Apr^l 15 { W. Ramsdel.
 { Jos. Bayley
 April 22. Jonaⁿ Coffin. Ruth & Deb. Bunker. P. Calef.

Schooling Acct to Jan^y 31. 1733¹

Tho ^s Brock clear 5/ glass 2 ^d	- - - - -	0 5 2
George Brown 20/ glass 4 ^d	- - - - -	1 - 0 - 4
Caleb Bunker clear 4/10 glass 2 ^d	- - - - -	0 - 5 - 0
Dan ^l Bunker clear 9/3 glass 2 ^d	- - - - -	0 - 9 - 5
George Bunker 6/8 Feb. 28 th 3/4	- - - - -	0 - 10 - 0
John Bunker 6/8 clear	- - - - -	0 6 8
Eb ^r Calef 20/ glass 4 ^d	- - - - -	1 0 4
David Clark 9/3 glass 2 ^d	- - - - -	0 9 5
Elean ^r Coffin 18/6 glass 4 ^d	- - - - -	0 18 10
James Coffin 9/3 glass 2 ^d	- - - - -	0 9 5
John Coffin 30/ 6 ^d glass & 6 ^d paper paper 7 ^d	- - - - -	1 11 7
Jonathan Coffin clear 12/5 Legorie 3/4	- - - - -	0 15 9
Josiah Coffin 23/8 glass 4 ^d	- - - - -	1 4 0
Rich ^d Coffin 7/6 glass 2 ^d	- - - - -	0 7 8
Rob ^t Coffin 9/3	- - - - -	0 9 3
Theodate Coffin clear 6/6	- - - - -	0 6 6
Tho ^s Crook clear 2/5	- - - - -	0 2 5
Eb ^r Folger 15/ glass 4 ^d	- - - - -	0 15 4
Shub ^l Folger 9/3 glass 2 ^d	- - - - -	0 9 5
Zacheus Folger 9/8 glass 2 ^d	- - - - -	0 9 10
Mannuel Gabriel 13/4 glass 2 ^d	- - - - -	0 13 6
Abel Gardner 4/4 clear	- - - - -	0 4 4
Eb ^r Gardner clear 23/8 Catach. 6 ^d glass 4 ^d	- - - - -	1 4 6
Jer. Gardner 15/9 glass 4 ^d	- - - - -	0 16 - 1
Joseph Gardner 3/4 clear	- - - - -	0 3 4
		<hr/>
		14 7 9

Caleb Bunker 20/

George Bunker 10/

John Bunker 20/

El^r Coffin clear to Jan. 31. except 2/1Rob^t Coffin 2 bush^{ls} of cornTho^s Gardner 6/6 - - - - - 0 || 6 || 6.Jonathⁿ Moors 20/ - - - - - 1 || 0 || 0Barn^s Pinkham 3/2 - - - - - 0 || 3 || 2Shub^l Pinkham clear 1/10 - - - - - 0 || 1 || 10.

Jonath. Ramsdel 9/3 - - - - - 0 || 9 || 3

Wil^m Smith 16/8 - - - - - 0 || 16 || 8.Wil^m Stretton 6/8 - - - - - 0 || 6 || 8

Wil ^m Swain 8/6	- - - - -	0 8 6.
Joseph Worth 1/8	- - - - -	0 1 8
		<hr/>
		3 14 3

A Whole Share - - - - - 83 || 15 || 2

I went into y^e School Apr^l 14. 1735
 w^a Entred.
 2 Peter & Sam^l Calef.
 2 Peleg & Jos. Gardner.
 2 Jethro and Jⁿ Coffin
 1 Marg^t & Josi. Coffin
 3 Caleb G. Josi. Gard. Brock
 4 K and R. Gabriel. Jo. & W. Bunker
 2 Peleg Coffin. Mingo.
 2 Chr. & Josh. Bunk^r
 15/2 Brown. Benj. Coffin
 2 16/Ann & James Coffin. James G^d
 21 James Russel. Ruth B.
 1-22 Peter Coffin.
 28 Keziah Coffin. 5 weeks
 29 Titus.
 May 25th Bayley. D. Manning.
 16. Jo. & Theodate Coffin.
 1-13. Christo. of Z. Folger.
 { June 16. Jⁿ Ramsdel. K Rand.
 { David Lombard. 30. two Smiths

Will^m Swain Rye 14/

I went into the School Oct. 29 1734

Entred -- Peter, Jethro & John Coffin.

Benj. Coffin Titus & Mingo. Paul Rawson Jos. Coffin.

Benj. & Shubael Pinkham.

W^m Ramsdel

Caleb Gardner.

Josiah Gardner

W^m Bunker.

Joseph Bunker.

Joshua Bunker.

Rich^d Gabriel.

James Coffin.

Caleb Rand.

James Brown.

30 Peter & Sam^l Calef.

James Gardner.

Jos. Bayley. x John x Ramsdel.

Chr. Bunker John Brock

Nov^r 11 { Peleg Coffin
 Robbin. 1. week
 Nov^r 12. Peleg & Jos. Gardner
 Nov^r 18. James Russel
 Nov^r 20 B. & A. Smith
 Dec^r 2 { Benj. Bunker.
 David Lawson.
 Dec^r 10. Ruth Bunker
 Dec^r 16. Peter Micah.
 Dec^r 23 Challenge of Carr
 And left off Dec^r 26th

Schooling Acct to
May 10th 1734

This column contains the
clear money due from the
respective Psons.

Tho ^s Brock 10/	×	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0		15		2
George Brown 13/4	×	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8		12		8
Caleb Bunker 10/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	due to Caleb Bunk 5/				
Dan ^l Bunker 15/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1		4		5
John Bunker 20/	×	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0		6		8
Ebr ^t Calef 16/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2		12		6
David Clark 10/	×	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1		4		9
Elean ^r Coffin 26/8	×	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1		8		9
James Coffin 10/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0		15		6
John Coffin 36/2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Paper 6 ^d 15/11 Paper 1/				
Jonath ^a Coffin 27/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2		2		9
Josiah Coffin 20/	Cash 2/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38/				
Rich ^d Coffin 2/7	×	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1		4		0
Rob ^t Coffin 10/2	Alm.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1		14		1
Theod. Coffin 10/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0		16		1
Tho ^s Crook 10/	×	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0		12		5
Ebr ^t Folger 15/10	×	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3		15		2
Nath ^l Folger 10/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0		10		0
Shub ^l Folger 10/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	=	1	=	1
Zach ^s Folger 8/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2		4		6
Manuel Gabriel 15/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0		6		6
Abel Gardner 10/	×	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0		14		4
Ebr ^t Gardner 30/	×	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2		14		6
Jer. Gardner 10/9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2		17		0
Jos. Gardner 10/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0		13		4
Tho ^s Gardner 3/4	×	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0		10		0
Jonath ^a Moors 20/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4		19		3
Barn. Pinkham 10/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4		11		3
Shub ^l Pinkham 20/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1		1		10
J. Ramsdel pap ^r 9 ^d 4/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2		9		4
Sam ^l Russel 6/8	2 alm. 10 ^d	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
Wm Smith 20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2		15		8
Wm Stretton 13/4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1		0		0
Jos. Worth 10/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0		11		8
Tho ^s Bayley 3/4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0		3		4

The Same continued-		Credit
Jn ^o Clark	- 3 5 11	Tho ^s Brock 15/6 - - - 3 12 8
D. x Gwin x	4 - 1 - 11	George Brown
W. x Stubbs x	3 - 17 - 2	Caleb Bunker clear
C. Stretton	0 - 5 - 0	Dan ^l Bunker 10/ - - - 2 - 0 - 0
		John Bunker 6/8 & clear to Aug. 16
		David Clark 24/9 - - - 1 - 4 - 9
		Eb ^r Coffin 28/9 & clear to Aug. 16 1734
		J. C. Cr 4½ Tallow 1½ Kitchen Stuff.
		Jonath ^a Coffin Cash 40/
		Jos. Coffin clear to Nov ^r 11. except 6/
		Rich ^d Coffin. 24/
		Theodate Coffin 16/6
		Tho ^s Crook 12/5 - - - 0 - 12 - 5
		El ^r Folger 80/ - - - 4 0 0
		Nathl. Folger 10/ - - - 0 - 10 - 0
		Shubael Folger 21/1 - - - 1 - 1 - 1
		Abel Gardner clear
		Eb ^r Gardner clear
		Jer. Gardner 57/ - - - 2 17 0
		Tho ^s Gardner 10/ - - - 0 - 10 - 0
		Jon ⁿ Moors cr. p Alex ^r Coffin 10/
		Shub ^l Pinkham 21/10
		J. Ramsdel clear
		Sam ^l Russel 7/6 - - - 0 7 6
		Jos. Worth 11/6

Began to keep School June 17 1734 on which day the following Psons came in

Caleb Gardner.

Chris. & Josh. Bunker

Joseph Bunker — Wil^m Bunker

Nath^l Gardner — James Brown

Wil^m Moors — James Russel.

John Brock, — Josiah Coffin.

Rich^d Gabriel — Joseph Bayley

Peleg & Jos. Gardner — Jon. Moors

Paul Rawson W^m Ramsdel

18 { Barth. & Abishai Smith
 { Peleg Coffin — Mingo

- 19 Peter. &. John Coffin.
 20 Jethro Coffin.
 { Peter Sam^l & Joseph Calef exit Aug. 1st
 24 { James Gardner — Titus
 July 1. { Benj. Coffin, — James Coffin
 { Benj. & Shubael Pinkham
 July 8th David Lawson. Wil^m (of Dat.) Coffin
 July 15. Ruth Gardner.
 July 29. Edw^d Gabriel. Owen.

ACCOUNTS.

Jan^y 1745/611/P^d to John Long 28/

12/To Mary Barnard 7/6

15/To Rich^d Maecy for Corn 12/

for Rye 13/ - - - - 1 - 5 - 0
 and 75/ over

Rec^d Wheat 16/ 24/

Jan^y 17 cleared with Mary Barnard paying 10/
 and overp^d 2/8

Feb 8th 1745/6Ballanc^d Acc^{ts} with Jn^o Beard Paying in Cash 5 - 12 - 9Feb. 14 P^d Obed Hussey for a bl Sugar (2 - 0 - 21) 15 - 6 - 3P^d to Alice Paddack for 4 y^{ds} cloath @ 12/5 - 2 - 8 - 0

March 18 1746

cleared with Dan^l Hussey paying 16/2Apr^l 4th P^d to Rich^d Macy 40/May To Nath^l Macy for Bone 22/June To Rich^d Macy 60/To M^{rs} Choke 160/To Will^m Coffin 60/28/P^d to — Chase for Frei't of Cow & Calf 20/

and to James Gardner for ¼c of Sugar @ 2/6

p lb 70/

July P^d Syl. Hussey for Salt 88/4P^d Mary Chadwick 12/To Ann Paddack for 4½ y^{ds} cloath @ 13/ - - 2 - 18 - 6

To Mercy Allen for her Dauters Spining 52/6

To Lyd. Barney for cloath 42/

Aug./Ball. Acc^{ts} with Maxey.
 Sept^r/Pd Nathⁿ Coffin (or Spooner) for Beef
 about 30/

Pd Susa. Swain for Spining 69/

To John Long 12/

To for 68^{lb} Beef 53/10

22^d To Rich^d Macy Cash £6

Sept^r 24. To Wardell £8 —

and to West 18/ for 1 bl Flower

26/To Claggan for Butter & cheese — 65/7

To N. Barney 48/7

Oct^r 3 Ballanc^d Acc^{ts} with Leah Paddack Pay-
 ing 50/7

To Mr^s Barker for 23^{lb} cheese @ 2/6 - - - 2 - 17 - 6

29/Pd to Dinah Clark - - - - - 1 - 7 - 0

Nov^r 10. To Deacon Norton for Beef & Fat - 7 - 0 - 0

Dec^r To Peggy Gardner - - - - - 5 - 0 - 0

To Ruth Coffin 6/ - - - - - 0 - 6 - 0

Jan: 1746/7

1/Pd to Pris. Gardner 80/

3 To Rich^d Macy 42/ - - - - - 2 - 2 - 0

16/To Rich^d Macy 120/ - - - - - 6 - 0 - 0

24 Pd To Backhouse 71/3 - - - - - 3 - 11 - 3

Feb. 6 to Rich^d Macy - - - - - 2 - 0 - 0

Borrow'd of Dr Whitney - - - - - 1 - 0 - 0

Feb. 17th Pd to Dr Whitney - - - - - 2 - 0 - 0

and to Rich^d Macy Sent - - - - - 5 - 0 - 0

Apr^l Sent to Pris. Calef for Jer Jo. & Will.

Bunker 16/6

Pd to Burnels Wife - - - - - 1 - 2 - 6

May 29 To — Hubbard for 10 y^{ds} Tow cloath @ 9/ 4 - 10 - 0

June 2^d To Mr^s Jones for a Cord of Wood 80/ 4 - 0 - 0

4./Pd to Deb. Burnel - - - - - 3 - 8 - 0

5. To G. Gardner Esq^r for 2 Skins in 1745 - - 1 - 0 - 0

June/To — for Cloath - - - - - 5 - 6 - 0

20/cleared wth Dr Whitney Paying 40/ - - - 2 - 0 - 0

Pd to Jnⁿ Beard - - - - - 3 - 1 - 4

July 25 1747

Rec'd of Father Gardner on Acc^t Benj. Gale 20 - 12 - 0

Pd the Same to s^d Gale in 1750

July 29	P ^d to Eldridge for a Cord of Wood	95/	
Aug.	to Sister Craigie for J ^s Gailix	- - - -	20 - 0 - 0
Sept ^r 2	To Pris. Gardner	7/	
	Sent by Pris. G — r	£6 —	
	Recd in Sundries.		
Sept ^r 8	To a York-man for Flower	- - - -	9 - 12 - 0
15	P ^d Jn ^o Macy 120/ which was chiefly for Beef		6 - 0 - 0
	For a cheese 22/6 - - - - -		1 - 2 - 6
22	To Caleb (of Rich ^d) Macy for 2 Bush ^{ls} Wheat		2 - 8 - 0
	{ To Jn ^o Beard for Sundries	125/	
Sep	{ To Benja. Stubbs	35/	
Oct ^r			
	Sent to Couz. W ^m White (by Benja: Fosdick)	52/	
	P ^d to Jn ^o Beard for $\frac{1}{4}$ c Sugar	160/ - - - -	8 - 0 - 0
	P ^d to David Gardner for Beef & Fat	- - - -	6 - 4 - 4
	p ^d to Benja. Stubbs	- - - - -	1 - 3 - 0
	To Ch. Gardner	80/ - - - - -	4 - 0 - 0
	To Mary Elles	60/ - - - - -	3 - 0 - 0
	To Joseph Daws	20/ - - - - -	1 - 0 - 0
1747/Nov ^r			
16	P ^d to D ^d Gardner for Leather	68/ - - - -	3 - 8 - 0
	and on former acc ^{ts} 2/ - - - - -		0 - 2 - 0
Dec ^r			
5	To Rich ^d Macy	- - - - -	4 - 0 - 0
	{ To Sol. Colman	- - - - -	1 - 19 - 0
9	{ To Joseph Daws	- - - - -	3 - 0 - 0
31	To David Gardner	- - - - -	4 - 4 - 0
Jan ^r 1747/8			
9 th	P ^d to John Macy	- - - - -	4 - 0 - 0
	{ P ^d to Sil. Hussey Cash	- - - - -	20 - 0 - 0
29	{ & by Q. H. on voyage	- - - - -	35 - 5 - 1
	{ P ^d to Jos. Rotch	- - - - -	4 - 0 - 0
Feb.			
2	Ballanc'd Acc ^{ts} with Ben: Stubbs paying	6/	
March 2 ^d	To Rich ^d Macy	p ^d 40	
March	Sent by Father	20£	
	1 ^{do} by Jon ^a X Coffin	Jun ^r £8.	
	Recd Corn.		

March 1747/8

7th To Jo: Daws p^d 14/

29th To Jn^o Macy 80/ - - - - - 4 - -

Apr^l 19 Ballanc^d Acc^{ts} with Rich^d Macy pay^g 10/

30 To El^r Coffin 160/

May 1748/

9 To Mary Elles for Cloath & 101/

{ For Cheese of Burnel 66/

24 { cleared with Pris. Gardner paying 23/ - - 1 - 3 - 0

{ P^d to David Gardner for a Side of Leather 70/ 3 - 10 - 0

i. e. in Cash 62/ p N^l off. 8/.

June. To James Gage for 11 y^{ds} Cloath @ 17/ 9 - 7 - 0

To another for cloath - - - - - 1 - 16 -

14 To Jn^o Macy £8

28 To Jos: Rotch 20/

1748/July 23^d

To Cromwel Coffin for 4^{lb} Coffee p^d - - - 2 - 18 -

Aug. 6 P^d to Rob^t Macy (or Jn^o Norton) for

30^{lb} Beef @ 1/6 - - - - - 2 - 5 - 0

To — for cheese @ 4/ - - - - - 2 - 19 -

22/To Humphrey Ellis 16/

To Mary Ellis 8/4

Sept To M^{rs} Barker for Cheese 60/ D^o 3/ to
Jedida

To Rob^t Macy for Beef - - - - - 5 - 4 - 3

and for Tallow 30/ - - - - - 1 - 10 -

P^d to Rich^d Macy for 1 bush^l Rye - - - - - 1 - 15 - 0

1 D^o Meslins - - - - - 2 - 0 - 0

& for 12 D^o Wheat - - - - - 27 - -

& 5/ over

To Prisc. Pinkham - - - - - 4 - 10

Oct^r 1748

To M. Mayhew on Acc^t of Wood fetching 77/6

10/To Rob^t Barker for 10^{lb} 5¹/₂ Cheese @ 4/ - - 21 - 2 -

& 15/over. — recd. y^e 15/

& To Jon^a Coffin Jun^r 95/ for Books p^d for in
Boston.

P^d to Robinson for Beef - - - - - £
8 - 17 -

17 To Priscilla Gardner - - - - -	3 - 8 - 8
which is the Ball. of all acct ^s	
Nov ^r 5 To Baxter for Cording Wood - - - -	2 - 7 - 6
Nov ^r /	
14 To Shub ^l Pinkham for Cow-keeping 40/5	
16 To Rich ^d Macy 70/	
21 To Matt: Mayhew 120/	
Dec ^r 24 To Rich ^d Macy 60/	
Dec ^r 26 1748/	
P ^d to Mr Brock £13 - -	
Jan ^r 14 th 1748 -	
Josiah Coffin an Handkerchief @ 51/	
16 P ^d to Jn ^o Beard the whole due to him Scil.	£26 - 15 - 6
26 P ^d to Rich ^d Macy on acc ^t of Corn had of him 28/	
and for Corn @ 28/ p Bush ^l which I am yet to	
Recieve - - - - -	8 - 12
27 P ^d to David Joy 20/ for a Coffin—I Sent it	
by James.	
To Gwin To N. Worth	
Feb: To S. H. £50 J. M. £10	£
March 11 { P ^d to Sylvanus Hussey 20	
{ To John Macy £8	
{ To David Gardner 58/	
all which was Sent by James	
James Perry Dr a Comb 10/	
April 4 th 1749 -	
P ^d to James Perry's Wife 80/	
5 th /Sent to S. H. by Timo ^r - - - - -	22 - 2 -
May 8. To James Perry 17/	
30. Ball. all Acct ^s with Sister Priscilla Gardner	
June/	
2 ^d Sold to Rob ^t Macy 28 Flatt Buttons 21/9 &	
he p ^d 21/10	
17./Jos. Daws Dr 28 Buttons - - - - -	23/4
& for 2 Sticks of Hair @ 5/ - - - - -	10
P ^d in Labour - - - - -	1 - 13 - 4
21. P ^d to Mary Barnard Dress - - - - -	5 - 1 - 8
& for Physick then had 2/	

July 8th

Pd to John Beard for Fatt 20/

14./Pd to Benja. Stubbs's Wife for $\frac{1}{2}$ bbl. Flower

141/ - - - - - 7 - 1 - 0

18. Pd to George Brown for Labour on Sloop

Hav^l - - - - - £9 - 9 - 0Aug. 1st To Rich^d Coffin p^d - - - - - 8 - 0 - 07th { To Nath^l Gardner 123/ - - - - - 6 - 3 -

{ To Benja. Barney 152/8 - - - - - 7 - 12 - 8

both on Acc^t Sloop Hav^l

1749

Aug: 9th Ball. acct^s with Sister Prisc: Gardner

Paying - - - - - 4 - 1 - 3

Aug. 12 Sent by Sister Pris: Gardner to be Laid

out in Boston £20

that is — for Couz. W^m White 54/for Sister Craigie on acc^t cheesefor 4 y^{ds} Tow Cloath

for Cotton & Linen

to P. Pollard for 2 Candlesticks 17/6

Aug: 22^d Sent to Maxcy's two Sheep Skins @Sept^r 1. Pd to Rich^d Macy 45/ which was sent
by Timothy.

2. Pd to J. Burridge 140/ - - - - - 7 - 0 - 0

8 Pd to Rob^t Macy for Beef - - - - - 7 - 10 -

20 Pd Jo: Daws 50/ - - - - - 2 - 10 -

21 Pd to Peter Clark 20

Ball: his acc^t — & Months Wages £22 —& for Gorham's D^o 1528 Sent to Rich^d Macy by James - - - - - 4 - 10 - 029 To Jn^o Beard for Sugar 14/ - - - - - - 14 -Oct^r 2^d Pd Rob^t Macy for Tallow - - - - - 3 - 13 - 0Oct^r 4 To Durphy for Apples 8/D^o for cheese @ 4/

5. To Paul Hatch for Wood 55/

6th to Rob^t Macy for Beef - - - - - 4 - 19 - 0Sep: 30 Pd to Jos. Colman on acc^t of Peter
Bunker's taking down Riging 10/

Oct ^r P ^d to M ^r Mayhew (p Abel Gardner) for 130 ^{lb} Beef @ 1/5 - - - - -	9 - 4 - 2
25 ^r To Charles Gardner p ^d 51/ and	
26 To D ^o p ^d 66/6 for money he p ^d for me in Boston which is beside schooling 87/1	
Nov ^r 7 th P ^d to Joseph Marshall on Acc ^t of his Indian's Wages 80/ - - - - -	4 - 0 - 0
10 th P ^d to Sarah Barney - - - - -	15 - 18 -
4 th P ^d to Bethiah Barker for 13½ lb Cheese @ 4/4	
10 th Nov ^r Rec ^d of Jn ^o Gardner Cheese, Cyder, Apples, to y ^e value of - - - - -	13 - 10 - 0
for which I Sent that Sum of money by him to Dartmouth	
1749	
Nov ^r 20 P ^d to Paul Hatch for 10 Cords of Wood @ 120/ - - - - -	£60 -
23. P ^d to Reuben Swain 2/ w ^{ch} was Sent by James.	
27 Sent to Joseph Marshall (by Jn ^o) and deliv- ered to Jos. Marshall's Mother 120/ which is for the Indians Wages.	
28/P ^d Shub ^l Pinkham 50/8 which is for Cow- keeping.	
Dec ^r 5 th P ^d to Sol. Pinkham 82/6	
7 P ^d to Rich ^d Macy 70/ - - - - -	3 - 10 - 0
16./P ^d to Jos. Rotch (by James)- - - - -	10 - -
26 { P ^d to Silv ^s Hussey - - - - -	£19 - 10 -
{ P ^d to Jos. Rotch - - - - -	£13 - 16 - 6
Jan ^y 12 th P ^d to Humphrey Elles 16/ - - - -	- 16 -
15 th P ^d to Rich ^d Macy 42/ - - - - -	2 - 2 - 0
3 ^d Jan: P ^d to Sylvanus Hussey - - - - -	20 - 10 - 0
Jan ^y 21. P ^d to M ^r Brock - - - - -	£31
and by Contribution - - - - -	£50.
Feb: 13 th P ^d to M ^r Brock - - - - -	£32
To John Macy - - - - -	£12
To Steph ^a Gardner - - - - -	£10
To Rich ^d . Macy 80/ - - - - -	£4
all Sent by Timothy	
Feb. 28 P ^d to Chapman Ep. qt and for Fulling 17/ 1749/	

March 22. Pd to John Beard for Molesses &
Sugar 59/6

31/Pd to Pris. Gardner 33/2

Apr^l 11. Pd to Pris. Gardner - - - - - 32 - 12 - 7
and to Mary Barnard for Physick 2/4
D^o Salve 1/6 O. T.

14 Pd to Paul Hatch 60/ O T. }
and by N^l Office 14/ } - - - - - 3 - 14 -
Sent by Pris. Gardner } - - - - - 9 - 0 - 0
Rec^d Striped Holland } - - - - - 6 - 0 - 0
- - - - - 6 - 0 - 0

Cheese Rec^d for above in part

May Pd to Paul Hatch 36/ - - - - - 1 - 16 - 0

June 8th Pd to Freetown Man for Wood - - - 3 - 10 -

15. To John Long Cutting Breeches - - - - 4 -

21 To W^m Russel's Wife for Bridle 38/ Stuffing
Saddle 5/ - - - - - 2 - 3 -

July 9 Pd Deborah Coffin Wife of Peter Coffin
40/ which is equal to £15 O T.

Sloop Hav^l entered into Bay July 18. Dis-
missed Sept^r 4th @ £140 p mo — 1^{mo} 17 Days

17 Days 79 - 6 - 8 ^{Days} 30 — 140. 17

£219 - 6 - 8 17
980

140

31 Days p mo — £216 - 15 - 5

280

2380 (79½

300

3

Sloop Wages for 1 M^o 17 Days - - - - £216 - 15 - 5

Pd to Clark £70

For Sail. —

Garlix - - - - - £14 - 17 - 0

N^o 2. 18/6 N^o 3. 23/

Tandems — 39/ 41/

Garlix in all - - - - - £14 - 17 - 0

Tandems - - - - - 16 - 12 - 2

£31 - 9 - 2

1 ^r Sugar of J. G. £17	
Iron Sent to Jo. Hovey's	
Bar 6-9. -- old Tongs & handle Shovel	^{lb} 2 - ^{oz} 10
Sloop's first cost	£137 - 10.
Charge made up	40 - 11 - 1 - - - - 178 - 1 - 1
Gains already received (except y ^e Nails)	145 - 10 - 5
Oct. 1734 Sold of Mothers Cloath To T. W.	
2½ y ^{ds} @ 13/ - - - 32/6 - - -	1 - 12 - 6
Sept./Paid on mothers acct for Books 20/	
Sold to T. W. above 2 y ^{ds} 29/3 Ditto 1½ y ^d	
16/3 - - - - -	2 - 5 - 6
To John Gardner 5½ y ^{ds} @ 13/ - - - -	3 - 8 - 3
To Josiah Coffin 1½ y ^d @ 13/ - - - -	0 - 19 - 6
D. Newel × 1¼ y ^d × 16/3 T. Brock × 1¼ y ^d × 16/3 ×	1 - 12 - 6
Robt Coffin 5½ y ^{ds} 66/3 - - Rec ^d 16/3 -	3 - 6 - 8
July 1734 Reckoned with Zach. Hoit and Due	
to me 9/ July 22 Lent him 10/ - - - -	0 - 19 - 0
Oct. 14. Lent to Zach. Hoit 10/ - - - -	0 - 10 - 0
	0 - 9 - 0
Jan. Rec ^d 2 Bushels Corn @ 6/6 - - - -	0 - 13 - 0
In Cash 16/ - - - - -	0 - 16 - 0
	1 - 9 - 0
Sept. Lent × to Broth ^r John × White 40/ × - -	2 - 0 - 0
1734/Sent to Bro ^r Ayer by Edw ^d Clark - - -	35 - 0 - 0
Oct. James Ayer D ^r 1 Quintal Fish - - - -	1 - 16 - 0
Nov ^r or D ^r p Deacon Phillips (as he Saith	
22 - 6 - 0 - - - - -	22 - 6 - 0
Oct. 22. 1734 Eb ^r Calef D ^r	
To 2 Accidences * @ 2/6 - - - - -	0 - 5 - 0
Oct. 23 { John Coffin × 2 Accidences - - - -	0 - 5 - 0
{ Eb ^r × Gardner 1 Ditto × - - - -	0 - 5 - 6
Oct. 24 { Joseph Gardner × Esq ^r 1 Ditto June -	0 - 2 - 0
{ Tho ^s Brock × 1 Ditto × - - - -	0 - 2 - 6

* Accidence: a little book commonly so call'd, which contains the first Principles of the Latin Tongue. The New World of Words. Comp^d by Edward Phillips. London, 1720.

Oct. 30 × Shubael × Pinkham × 1 Ditto × - -	0 × 2 × 6
Dec ^r Dan ^l Bunker × 1 John × Bunker 1 × - -	0 - 5 - 0
J. × Ramsdel × 1 Eb ^r × Barnard 1 × - - -	0 - 5 - 0
Feb. 173 $\frac{4}{5}$ Let Eben. Cain have 5/ the which	
he promised to repay in Feathers within 8	
or ten Days - - - - -	0 - 5 - 0
June 6 th Rec ^d of Eben. Cain - - - - -	0 - 5 - 0
July 1735	
Let Zach. Hoit have upon y ^e acct of Corn - -	1 - 0 - 0
Aug. 30. Ditto 20/	
Recieved the above in Corn.	

Josiah Coffin clear to June 16 1735

Jon^a Coffin cred. in wool 31/9

El^r Coffin in wool 26/10

Eb^r Gardner in wool 11/3

Rob^t Coffin in × wool 15/7

Debt - × - - × - - 12 - 6

paid - - - 3/-1

J. G. 1 Alm. [Almanack] 6^d W. Stretton Ditto 6^d

W. Swain × 2. Draper × 1. Jos × Gardner × 2.

El^r Coffin × 1. Jos × Chase × 1. El. Swain 2. Calef 1.

Eb^r Gardner 1. D. Newel × 1. Jos. Coffin 1.

Justin Coffin 1. Rob^t Coffin 1. W × Worth 1

× Clasby × 1. Caleb Swain 1. J × Rayner × 1.

R. × Macey × 1. El. × Coffin × 1. J. × Pinkham × 1.

Jon^a × Gardner × 1. Eb^r Barnard 1.

1735/Laid in for y^e Whaling voyage 1 bl of Beef. 1 bl. 2 Ditto
p J. C. × 4 Ditto.

Full binding by J. Clark 22 bls 44/

1735 Ship'd on board Bark for Boston 10^{bls} Oyl first Trip.
1 bl to J. G.

15 bls of the 2^d Trip. Ship'd in Nathan Coffin.

3^d Trip. W. Swain 1 bl. In the Brigg consigned to Brock

4th Trip.

1734/The Disposal of y^e Whaling Voyage got in mate
Ship with Bethnel Gardner

Oyl 'To Brock on J ⁿ Coffin's acc ^t	- - - - -	2 B ^{ls}
Oyl on Rob ^t Coffin's acc ^t	- - - - -	1 b ^l
on David Newel's acc ^t	- - - - -	1. b ^l
on Black Andrew's acc ^t	- - - - -	1 b ^l
		5 - b ^{ls}
May/Ship'd on board Sylvanus Hussey for Boston	33 or 34	b ^{ls}
May 9. Ship'd on board Eb ^r Gardner for Boston	16 b ^{ls}	- 16 b ^{ls}
Sold to Sylvanus	722 ^{lb}	Bone which is besides y ^e 119
of his weighing	84 ^{lb}	
Shipped aboard Roch	28 b ^{ls}	Ditto 22 b ^{ls} - - - - 50
D. Newel 2 b ^{ls} of oyl.		
J. G 1 Stick of bone	3½ ^{lb}	
Simeon Bunker (p D ^r Hay)	3 ^{lb oz}	5
James Coffin (p D ^r Hay)	6 ^{lb oz}	
Nathan Coffin 1 Stick of Bone		
T. W. 3½ ^{lb}	D. Newel 25½ ^{lb}	
Ship'd aboard Sylvanus	26 b ^{ls} of oyl	Ditto 37 ^{b^{ls}}
Sylvanus Hussey 2 whales bone the one	784 ^{lb}	the other 778 ^{lb} - - - - - 1562
Rob ^t Coffin (p Young Kerans)	3 ^{lb oz}	2
Ship'd aboard Peter Folger for Boston	17	Bar ^{ls} of
Oyl & 4 of Head	- - - - -	21
Put aboard Paul Starbuck	4 b ^{ls} of oyl	but 1 leaked out
Put on board Chase	1 b ^l of y ^e first Voyage, & 12 of y ^e new.	
T. W. 2 b ^{ls} Head.	D. Newel 1 b ^l Head.	
1732/My Frei't of Wood (13 load)	- - - - -	2 - 8 - 3
Recieved of Cr. Coffin for freight	59/	- - - 2 - 19 - 0
1733 { 16 Cord from y ^e Viney ^d — 48/	- - - - -	2 - 8 - 0
{ 15 from Dartmouth 50/	- - - - -	2 - 10 - 0
I am to pay to Sylvanus Hussey on y ^e Sloops		
acc ^t { 1732 } to d	- - - - -	33 # 5 # 11
{ 1733 }		
To G. Brown	- - - - -	6 # 3 # 6
To John Coffin (or Eb ^r Gardner)	- - - - -	6 # 0 # 0
To Sail makers	- - - - -	5 # 9 # 10
1730 { I am to pay to Sylvanus Hussey	- - - - -	5 - 18 - 0
1731 { & have paid to G Brown in Schooling	- - - - -	5 - 19 - 10

1733 To draw upon S. Hussey - - - - - 8 - 18 - 11
 1734/I have to pay to y^e Sloop - - - - - 2 - 13 - 1
 to S. H. - - - - - 32 - 10 - 6

Barrels by me put in for Oyl of Bethnel Gardners whale 4.
 — Grafton's whale 1.

July 1 bar^l

1733/Jos. Daws 2 Almanacks 10^d
 × Peter Gardner × 1 Alm. × 1 Wats's
 Josiah × Coffin 2 Alm
 Clasby 1 × Alm.
 David × Clark 1 Alm.
 Theoph. × Pinkham 1 Alm.
 Rob^t Coffin × 2 Alm. 10^d
 Jos. Hooten Taken &c: 3/
 James Coffin × 1 Alm.
 Sam^l Russel 2 Alm.

× Moab. × old Squaw × at Miac. × Zach. Mother × Sente-
 quadec. × Esther. × Joël. × Tauturagen. × George's × Widow.
 × Squaw at Mattekecham. Old Mashquet's × Widow.

1734 × Lame Jon. Mother. Old Jo^els Squaw. Old × Squaw
 at Jn^o Chipenore's Sons. × Zach. Mother × [illegible]. Tomy's
 × Mother. × Padshany Jochets × widow × Moab. Betty × Cook.
 × Henry's × Mother in Law Mashquets Widow

An acc^t of my charge about y^e Well.

To Russel for making a Curb 9/

Humphrey Ellis digging Nov. 14. 15 ½ of 17.

22 23 24 29. Dec^r 5. 6. 7. 8. - - - - £3 = 13 = 6

Manuel ½ day 22. 23. 24. Dec^r 5. 7

Stephen Arthur 1½ day. 1 — (1.)

Sam^l Russel part of 19th. 21. 22. 23. 24. 27.

29. Dec. 5. 6. 7. 8. 14. 15. - - - - £4 - 8 - 0

Rails 45/. 8000 Bricks 104/3

John Jones 1.

Dec^r 14. Borrowed of Jonathⁿ Russel 700 Well
 Bricks.

Aug. 19. P^d to Jonⁿ Russel 500 well Bricks

Sept. Paid to Jonⁿ Russel 200 — 700

Labour in Shoveling Sand 7/6 — Carting

Pump-Iron Work - - - - - 3 - 16 - 11

Decr 3^d 1733 Paul Starbuck's Boy Mending the
Town House glass 5/10

C 10^d A. G. 2^d Jn^o Bunker 4^d Sh. P. 2^d Jos. Gard. 2^d
May 14. p^d to Paul Starbuck y^e 5/10

Wood Stoves for 1733/4

Joseph Gardner 1 [illegible] Load

Jonathⁿ Coffin 1 Cart Load

El^r Coffin. Jn^o Gardner. Cal. Bunker

April 27 1733

Recieved from Mr Brown 5 bls Cyder to be disposed of for
him -- which is thus disposed of Scil.

John Gardner 1 bl at - - - - -	22
John Coffin Jun ^r 1 bl - - - - -	22
Josiah Coffin 1 bl - - - - -	22
Robert Coffin 2 bls - - - - -	42/

5 || 8 || 0

0 || 17 || 6

Frei't of Cyder 17/6 - - - - -

Neat Proceeds - - - - -

4 || 10 - 6

Paid of y^e afores^d Debts in Wool 50/6 In

Fish 40/ - - - - -

4 || 10 || 6

July 2. Put on board Woodman the above s^d
Effects for Mr Brown.

June 1733/Rec^d from Mother White 1 Cov-
erlett --

Aug. 1733. Sold the s^d Coverlett to Josiah
Coffin, (to be p^d for in wool) at 60/ - - -

3 || 0 || 0

Rec^d the above mentioned wool, and Sent it
by worcester.

Rec^d 3 pieces of cloath from my Mother
-- And Sold --

1734 To Eb^r Gardner 5½ y^{ds} @ 13/ - - -

3 || 11 || 6

June For wh I've rec^d 20^{tr} wool at 2/ Cash 13/6

3 || 11 || 6

1734 Sold to Clasby 4½ y^{ds} @ 12/6 - - -

2 || 6 || 3

Rec^d 25^{lb} wool @ 2/ Cash 6/3 - - -

2 || 6 || 3

Sold to D. Newel 3½ y^{ds} @ 13/6 - - -

2 - 7 || 3

Paid y^e above Sums except 1/9

14 - 2 - 9

p^d

8 - 3 - 3

Feb. 3 1732/3 paid to Eb^r Gardner in Cash 60/ 3 0 0
 Alm. & Books 2/6 — 3 Primers 2/ - - - 0 4 6
 Eb^r Gardner Credit 164 Feet of Joice
 Aug. 1733 Eb^r Gardner D^r to 63 y^{ds} Cloath - 3 7 6
 Aug. 16. To a Bible 12/ 2 Almanacks - - 12 - 10
 Dec^r 7 1733 Ballanced acc^{ts} with E. Gardn^r
 but the 18/ for Salt charged to me thro'
 a mistake 2 years before, omitted.
 June 1734 E. G^r D^r × to 15½ yds ticking @ 8/- £6 4 - 0
 July 1733 Lent to Little Caleb 4/6 to be paid
 in Wheat the next Wheat Harvest
 Rec^d by Tho^s Gardner 4/6

1. Put on board Sylvanus's Schooner for Boston 8 b^{ls} of Oyl
 3 of Head marked J G
3. Put on board Andrew Gardner for Boston 18 b^{ls} of Oyl; 4 of
 Head J. G. 1 b^l Oyl G. G. Jonathⁿ Pinkham 1 b^l

Oct. 1732 Paid to Sam^l Barker for his Horse to
 Haver^l 60/ - - - - - 3 0 0
 and in the Winter Following 20/ - - - - 1 0 0
 May 9. 1733 Paid to Coker of Stretham for
 Boards 30/ - - - - - 1 10 0
 May 11. Paid to the Same Man 15/ - - - - 0 15 0
 May 15. Paid to John Macy for wheat - - 1 3 0
 June 15 { Paid to Sam^l Barker p Jon^{thn} Folger - 1 0 0
 { Paid to Jonathan Folger for a Spit &c 10 0 0
 June Paid to M^r Woodman for boards - - 2 18 6
 July 1 { P^d M^r Woodman 22½ lb wool for boards 2 5 0
 { and for malt 8^{ct} - 2^{oz} - - - - 0 16 3
 July 1. P^d to Jonatⁿ Folger 5/
 Ship'd aboard M^r Woodman for John White
 of Haver^l, to be paid for in Apples or
 Cyder or both Scil.
 On Jn^o Coffins acc^t 11^{lb} wool - - - - 1 - 2 - 0
 on acc^t Jn^o Gardner 10^{lb} - - - - 1 - 0 - 0
 on acc^t T. White 37^{lb} - - - - 3 - 14 - 0
 At the Same time Ship'd for Mother for her
 Cloath 166^{lb} of wool.

Aug. 7. 1733 Pd to Joseph Dawes p James
 Russel 65/ - - - - - 3 : 5 : 0

March -o x Rob^t Coffin 1 hair covering 3/
 1 Primer x 8^d. Paper 2/ - - - - - 5 : 8
 John x Coffin x 1 Primer 8^d

May 4. 1733 Sent to Aunt Elisa. 34/
 Jos. Coffin thread 3/4 Paper 1/10
 Caleb x Bunker A Psalter 2/4
 John Coffin x a Psalter x 2/4 Paper x 6^d
 D. x Bunker + 1 Psalter 2/4 T. x Brock x 1
 Psalter 2/4

Aug. 22. } x Shubael x Pinkham x 1 Testament 4/
 } Nathan x Coffin x 2 Ditto 8/
 Weight of Cable - - - - - 7 || 1 || 25

April 17 1740

Ballanc'd Acc ^{ts} with David Newel — paying	
Scil. by W ^m Clasby - - - - -	2 - 0 - 9
Cloath 30/ weaving 9/1 - - - - -	1 - 19 - 1
Schooling, Paper-Primer - - - - -	2 - 11 - 7
and in Cash - - - - -	7 - 17 - 7
	<hr/> £14 - 9 - 0

April 30. Isaac Woosoo Corn 2/6

May 8. Ballanc'd Acc^{ts} with Abishai Folger
 paying by Schooling 2/6 Cash 66/3

May 10 Paid to Sylvs Hussey 60/

12 to Pitts's wife for weaving 8/

16/Paid to M^r Brock Cash £21 and in School-
 ing £12

24/Sent to Isaac Woosoo by his Daughter 5/

May 31. Paid to the Negro Doctor 5/

June 3./Ballanc'd acc^{ts} with Sister Craigie be-
 ing 84/6

June 7th Isaac Woosoo 2/6

June 14 Zach^y Hoit Dr 1 Bushel Corn 8/

June 19 to Cap^t Woodman for cloath, Rake and
 Basket — 28½ lb Wool @ 3/

June 25/ Recd of Mr Brock the money which he
bro't from Commiss^{rs} and y^e annual Collec-
tion (or Deacon Phillips) in Boston Scil.
£89 and paid to Prisc. Gardner for Nurs-
ing 60/

July 4 Let Zach. Hoit have 10/

July 9 P^d Maxey for Leather 20/

July 11th Settled Acc^{ts} wth Martha Joel and Due
in my Favour 40/3 at which time Rec^d (in
part) Hay 30/7

July 14. Recd of Sam. Benj. 1 hund of Hay.

July 15 P^d Rich^d Coffin 20/ for y^e Leather

30 Zach. Hoit D^r to a pair of Shoes 8/ and 1
Bush^l Corn 8/6

Aug. 8. Paid to John Beard for Corn @ 8/ p
Bushl. 80/ - - - - -

4 - 0 - 0

9. Paid to Tupper of Rochester for 12½ Cords
of Wood - - - - -

£17 - 15 - 0

and Ballanc'd with M. Norton paying 1/

Aug. 9 Let Zach. Hoit have a pair of Breeches
Shirt & Hat Paid by Carting Wood

Aug. 12 Zach. Hoit D^r for Wood 6/

Aug. 14 Zach Hoit D^r Cash 3/ Isaac Woosoo 10/

Aug. 18 Cleared with James Robbin p Hann.
Peter for the Boy's breaking his window:
paying 4/ and in y^e Spring 1/ In all 5/

{ Aug. 21 Let Zach. Hoit have 10/
and 19 day — a pair of Shoes at David
Clark's 20/

Aug. 26 Let Zach. Hoit have a Jacket; for
which he is to pay y^e next Fall 6½ Bushels
of Corn.

Aug. P^d Richd Coffin (by the Nav^l Officer) for
for the Sole Leather 12/

Sept^r 1. To Jos. Daws for Labour 1 pair of
Knee-Buckles @ 4/

5/ To Joseph Daws for Ditto 20/

8/ P^d to Obed Japhet for Rye @ 8/ p Bushel 11/

11 - 0

12	Ballanc'd with Benj. Barney Paying 50/	
25	Paid to Nathan Coffin for Wheat—Cash	
	100/ Schooling 58/5	
Sept. 20	P ^d to Butler for 79 lb Beef @ 7	2 - 6 - 1
	and for fat - - - - -	18 - 4
Sept. 22	P ^d to y ^e Same man for Fat 24/	
24	P ^d to Obed Japheth the Remainder of his	
	due for Rye Scil. 3/6	
26	P ^d to Jos. Daws, the (p Mr Brock) the Re-	
	mainder of what was due to him for Stitch-	
	ing. Scil. 16/	
26	Rec ^d of James Gardner for Schooling Gall.	
	of Molasses @ 5/ ¹⁶	
29	Bou't of John Bunker 101 of cheese @ 1/	
	and p ^d in Cash 40/ & Schooling 61/ - -	5 - 1 - 0
	Put into y ^e Voyage 9 bl ^s (or 10)	
Oct ^r 3	P ^d to Richd Coffin 10/ w ^{ch} is /9 more	
	than the Ball. of my Acc ^t	
Oct ^r	Rec ^d of Bailey 1 bl Cyder 28/	
Oct ^r 28	Rec ^d of Th. Pinkham 2 Bushels & 1	
	Peck Apples.	
Nov ^r	P ^d to Mr Wass by Mr Brock for Fatt 10/	
	for 1 lb Beef @ 6½ d.	
Nov ^r 21	P ^d Nathl Paddack 10/ and last y ^r a	
	Primer 1/2	
Feb. 1740/1	cleared with Nathl Paddack and	
	overpaid him /6.	
June	P ^d to Brother Craigie for Sundries—22½	
	lb Bone - - - - -	13 - 4 - 0
	Cash by Nathan Coffin (Borrow'd) - - -	3 - 4 - 0
June 6 th	Rep ^d to Nathan Coffin - - - - -	3 - 4 - 0
June 24	P ^d to Jos. Daws's Wife for Weaving 20/	
June 24	Let Sam. Pamhame's Wife have toward	
	Hay 1/6	
Aug. 1741	Ballanc'd Acc ^{ts} with Nathl Paddack	
	paying 18/7	
Sept ^r 1741	Paid to Tho ^s Carr for Rice—Cash	
	7/ School ^z 1/-8/	

Nov^r 4 1741 P^d to W^m Russel (or Rob^t Gardner's wife on his Acc^t) for fat 45/6

1741

Nov^r 11th P^d to Matthew Norton for Beef and

Fatt 105/8 - - - - - 5 - 5 - 8

Dec^r 12 P^d to B Russel for keeping Cows 25/- 1 - 5 - 0

March 1742

P^d to S. Hussey for Flower @ 70/ p c in

Cash 122/ - - - - - 6 - 2 - 0

and p S. Ray 9/3 - - - - - 9 - 3

£6 - 11 - 3

April 24 1742

P^d to Jon^a Folger 22/ which is in full - - - £1 - 2 - 0

Apr^l P^d to Nath^l Coffin - - - - - 4 - 0 - 0

May P^d to Nath^l Coffin - - - - - 2 - 0 - 0

June to a York-Man for 2 b^{ls} Flower @ 62/6 p c 11 - 0 - 0

June P^d to John Harper - - - - - 3 - 0 - 0

Nov^r 11 1742

P^d to Benja. Coffin on Acc^t of John Johnson

of Hav^l - - - - - 7 - 3 - 0

for which I have his Rec^t

Nov^r 20 1742

P^d to Mordecai Elles for keeping of Cows 21/

Dec^r 5th P^d to John Coffin 3^{ius} for Frei't of

wool to Newbury and Apples & Cyder

from thence Scil. Cash 80/ - - - -

4 - 0 - 0

Dec^r P^d to George Kenny for his part of the

Hay 5/ at the Same time let him have

Paper /6.

Jan. 1st P^d to old Eve toward Hay 2/

Jan^y 24 P^d to Jn^o Coffin 3^{ius} toward Frei't from

Newbury Cash 40/ Jan^y 25. 4/ - - -

2 - 4 - 0

Ballanc'd wth Mord. Elles.

March P^d to Eve y^e Remainder for y^e Hay

Scil. 6/10

March Ball. with Broth^r Craigie

14th P^d Bro^r Newel for 1 Piece Garlix* - - -

5 - 7 - 6

* A textile fabric.

March 14 1742/3

Sent by Bro^r Craigie (to Pay to Couz. W^m
White for a Piece of Callico, and to get
Sundries) Scil. 8. And 10/ for American
Magazine

Recd. from Mother Craigie March 31st 1743

— Sundries to the Value of - - - - - 17 - 4 - 0

Including 70/ p^d to W. White. and 5/
omitted in our last Reckoning: So that
now due to him - - - - - 9 - 4 - 0

P^d by S. Hussey y^e above Debt

May P^d to T. Carr for a bl of Flower @ 45/
p C.

June 11 1743

P^d on board Capt. Bayley for Still^{ds} 25/ for
a Skimer 10/6 Tub. can & cloath 20/
and to And^r Mireck - - - - -

5 - 0 - 0

Aug. 23 1743

P^d to Richd. Macy for 12 Bush^{ls} of Wheat

@ 16/ - - - - - 9 - 12 - 0

31 P^d to Martha Potter toward 58^{lb} Fish (@ 26/)

1 - 4 - 6

Sept^r 10th P^d to Deacon Tupper for a cord of
wood 40/

12th/P^d to a Connecticut man for 10 Bush^{ls} of

Corn @ 11/ - - - - - 5 - 10 - 0

and to Philip Pollard 40/ - - - - - 2 - 0 - 0

Sept^r 24 P^d (by my Dau^{ter}) to Silvanus Hussey 10 - 0 - 0

26th Sent by Cromwel Coffin to M^r Eliak. Willis 5 - 0 - 0

Money Return'd

and for Apples & Cheese - - - - - 5 - 0 - 0

Recd cheese 60/ apples 15/ charge - - - 5 - 0 - 0

Sept^r 28 Sent by James Chase for Vin. treacle
& Cocheneal 20/

Recd the Treacle & Cocheneal.

Oct^r 6 1743

P^d to Dan^l Folger (by his Son) for 161 lb

Beef @ 10^d in Cash - - - - - 6 - 14 - 2

& toward Rye - - - - - 5 - 10

7 - 0 - 0

Oct ^r 10 th P ^d to M ^r Darby for Apples & [illegible]	3 - 10 - 2
Oct ^r 19 P ^d to M ^r Tucker for cheese 37 lb @ 1/6	2 - 16 - 0
Oct ^r 20 th Delivered to Nath ^l Allen to purchase me a Load of Wood £17	
Rec ^d the Wood.	
Oct ^r 31 Sent by Dan ^l Vinson (for which I have his Receipt) £18, to be delivered to Tho ^s Dagget for a Cow had of him.	
Nov ^r 1 st P ^d to Harper for bringing the Cow 10/	
Nov ^r 1 st Repaid Nath ^l Allen the money he laid out on my acc ^t at Martha's Vineyard Scil.	2 - 16 - 0
Nov ^r 14. P ^d Sam ^l Coffin for 2 Bush ^{ls} of Turnips @ 7/ - - - - -	14 - 0
Feb. 18. 1743/4	
P ^d to Cap ^t Brooks for Bread & Flower - -	7 - 4 - 0
Apr ^l 1744 P ^d to David Gardner for 22 lb cheese @ 1/8 - - - - -	1 - 16 - 8
and for Currying Leather - - - - -	5 - 4
Sent to M ^r Willis - - - - -	5 - 0 - 0
P ^d to Dan ^l Folger - - - - -	0 - 4 - 5
May for 2 b ^{ls} Flower - - - - -	7 - 5 - 0
May 16 Paid to Cap ^t Woodman for Boards 47/3	2 - 7 - 3
May 21 Ballanc'd with Sam ^l Maxey Paying 36/	
May 19. P ^d to Jn ^o Meader for Pasturing 10/	
May 25. P ^d to Maxey for Linings 15/ and 20/ to rectify (as he Saith) a mistake	
May 24 1744/	
P ^d to Mary Barnard 3/ and 2/ for Rats-bane then had.	
May 30 P ^d to M ^r Chalker for 10 bush ^{ls} Wheat @ 14/ - - - - -	7 - 0 - 0
June 1. Sent (by P. Pollard) 80/ to Sister Crai- gie for Sundries	
and by Lydia Barney (or Rich ^d Mitchel) 120/ to Rhode-Island for a piece of Striped Cot- ton. — Rec ^d	
June 13. P to Jn ^o Meader 10/	
June 14 P ^d to M ^{rs} Osborne for 11 Y ^{ls} cloth 8/6 - - - - -	4 - 13 - 6

June 15 P^d to M^{rs} Osborne 5^{lb} of Sperma Ceeti
(@ 7/ for Pot of Butter

June 18 P^d Ruth Cromwel for Wool — Cash - 9 - 0 - 0

June 20 1744 This day Tho^s Dagget of Edgar-
town inform'd me that the money (Scil.
£18) which I sent him the last year for a
Cow was delivered to him.

Feb: 7 th 1756 Due - - - - -	£86 - 12 - 0
10 Loads Wood (@ 40/ - - - - -	20 - .
Hangs	£66 - 12 - 0
Equal to £55 - 10 Mass. - - - - -	£55 - 10 -
1757 Int st 66/7 - - - - -	3 - 6 - 7
	58 - 16 - 7
1758 Int st 70/7 - - - - -	3 - 10 - 7
	62 - 7 - 2
1759 Int st 74/10 - - - - -	3 - 14 - 10
	66 - 2 - 0
1760 Int st 79/2 - - - - -	3 - 19 - 3
	70 - 1 - 3
Int st to Sept ^r 7 th 49/ - - - - -	2 - 9 - 0
	72 - 10 - 3

VARIOUS CORRESPONDENCE.

Sept. 15 1725

Sister Abi

I must confess you did eno' to Shame me, by catching at an opportunity to write, while I was careless to improve the many which presented. But you have heard, I conclude, altho' you dont know by experience, that, when Persons are Stifly engaged in Courting, they are very forgetful of those lesser things.

I know not to whom you were beholden for your Information, but I can inform you that I was not so far gone in it but that I had Determined to quit the place & all the things in it, till I heard from Boston, when your Letter came; and have not laid my Self under Such Strong obligations yet, but that I can easily let the action fall, if you have anything material to object.

Whether the reason is, because my Company is so very delightful & charming, or what it is, I cant tell, but it has been my Portion to be honour'd with Such Suspicious, wherever I have yet lived for any time.

But if this be not true, I could wish it were, for I am no Enemy to proceedings of this Nature.

I am as I have hitherto been in very good health; Let the praise be to whome 'tis due.—And I am, I think, fixt for this Winter.

I hope you are careful to improve every opportunity for the advancement of your temporal good, but above all, that you are Sollicitous for the prosperity of your Soul, as knowing that to be y^e main concern.

Your advantages are great for which an account must be given; Let your Behaviour be such, in this your State of probation as that you may at length be admitted to Spend an eternity in the enjoyment of uninterrupted happiness.

I wrote to M^r Phillips about Some Stockings you are to get for me; if they are to be had, let them be home Spun Stone gray worsted; but if you cant find Such get me a pair or two of cheap Sale Stockings

Kind Service to Lanlady & all Friends

[Addressed to]

M^{rs} Abigail White

Boston, Octo. 19, 1727.

R. & D. Sir.

Yours of ye 21. Septem. I read to the Hon. & Rev. Gentlemen of ye Committee this day, & after consideration had thereof, they came unanimously into ye following Votes or Resolves,

"That one hundred pounds be forthwith advanced to Mr Timothy White, now ministering to ye People of Nantuckett, to encourage & bring on his Settlement in ye Work of y^e Ministry there ; & Fifty pounds more at the end of two years; Upon ye following Conditions.

First that ye Said Mr White do willingly devote himself to ye Service of Christ and Souls on that Island ; Seriously endeavouring by ye help of God, for ye space of five years to come, to introduce & establish the Settlement of a Church state there.

And secondly, That ye People of Nantuckett, to whom he is & has been ministring, do signify to us their desire of Mr Whites continuing & labouring among them to this end.

Voted, That Mr Colman be desired to write Letters both to Mr White, & also to ye Brethren at Nantuckett, which may signify to them what may be proper respecting ye Premises.

Sir, I do therefore in ye name of ye Committee acquaint you with ye Votes above, & pray you to take them into your Serious Consideration.

You see that ye moneys to be advanced to you are not encumbered with any word of refunding them, provided that the Conditions specified be on your part performed by ye will of God : For ye performance whereof we expect your very solemn profession & promise in writing, as God shal enable you : And ye Committee have a special confidence in your truth & fidelity by the Grace of God with you.

Moreover Sir, you must speedily inform ye principal persons, your stated hearers & contributors, of our desires to know their minds ; Whether they consent & concur with us in desiring your continuance & labours among them, in order to a Settlement with them in the Ministry of ye Gospel, in Gods time. We therefore enclose a Letter, which I pray you to direct unto two or three of ye Brethren, to be communicated to ye rest. We know not what comes to insert in ye Superscription but leave that to you. When you have read, Seal it.

If you receive this hundred & fifty pounds, you apprehend (I suppose) that it is all that you must expect from ye Committee; besides ye making up from March last thirty Shillings p Sabbath.

And I pray God to bless it abundantly to you, & increase it a hundred fold, in addition to the spiritual and heavenly rewards of Grace here & Glory hereafter.

Sir, Let us hear from you as soon as may be. I am your affectionate Brother

Benja Colman.

If you undertake ye Service proposed, & it be needful you receive Ordination, that you may baptise &c, the Ministers incline to encourage it.

D^r Mather tells me, That he hopes if you continue at Nantuckett that ye Commissioners for ye Indian Service will have some considerations in your favour.

I hope you might receive twenty pounds p annum this way.

[Address]

For

Mr Timothy White
Preacher of the Gospel
Nantuckett

TO THE MINISTERS OF THE SEVERALL INDIAN
CONGREGATIONS ON THE ISLAND OF NANTUCKET

This is to signify to you that the Honourable Commissioners of whom His Excellency the Governour is one from whom you receive your Yearly Salaries, have appointed the Rev^d Mr Timothy White to preach Lectures to you, to oversee counsell & advise you from time to time as occasion shall require, and to inspect the Schools & Churches & to Catechize the Children & such as are proper for it, & you & all concerned are to pay a proper regard to him accordingly —

Pursuant to a Vote of the Commiss^{rs}
this is ordered to be sent to you

BOSTON
Nov^r 17th 1733.

ADAM WINTHROP
Treasurer &c.

Rev^d & Dear Sir.Boston 21st June 1748

Sometime ago Dr Sewall put into my hands a Letter from yourself, representing the low Circumstances of Life your Situation in the World had exposed you to, upon which I communicated the Same to severall of the Members of the Generall Court, but found it was beyond their power to help you in a publick Station, wth I am persuaded they would gladly have done, if they could; whereupon I returned y^e Letter to the Doctor, with four pounds Cash from my Self, to be sent you p the first Oppurtunity, (which I now crave your Acceptance of). Doct^r Sewall after this communicated your Letter to the Convention of Ministers, who readily voted you Twenty pounds (Old Tenor) out of the Collection, which the Doctor has been seeking an oppurtunity to send you for some considerable Time, at last he put it into my Care, & now by M^r Abijah Folger I have sent you Twenty four pounds, which I wish safe to hand, and pray your advice of as soon as you can

I heartily wish your health & prosperity, more especially in your Lords work & hope that some Door or other may in Time be opened for your Comfort & Relief; My hearty Service concludes me

Sir

Dr Sewall gives his
Service to You

y^r Very humb. Serv^t
Tho^s Hubbard.

[Address]

To

The rev^d M^r Timothy White

In

p M^r Folger

Nantuckett

[Abbreviated memorandum on the blank spaces of Mr. Hubbard's letter, evidently of an answer to his letter.]

S^t the Unexpected Expresson of your Compassⁿ our love wins. Since came to hand (at least y^e Letter — and I Suppose y^e Cash only waits my Call)

But tho' it finds me upon my Bed (to w^h I've been confin'd by y^e prevailig malady abt a Week) yet I cant forbear some acknowl. of your Goodn. to me & tis by y^e opp. w^h now seems to offer, tho' I'm Surp. it shd be Encouragg to me to find a Charita' Dispositⁿ abrid yet tis really irksome to think of adding to the Burthⁿ of those to w^m I've heretofore been so much obliged, &

who have now so many ways to reach out y^e Char. Hand—the L^d rew^d you and add to y^r work.

the Enclosed has been for Some time Laying before me—(the enc I now break open,—and am Somewhat Encouraged to find from a kind Stroke in your Letter.—To your Determination S^r I Leave it, whether tis worth y^e while to trouble y^e D^r with y^e gist of it—or yet or whether it be worthy of any oth^r tr. to you than the Pains of Comitt'g it to y^e flames.

M^r White

Boston, August 31. 1749

Dear Sir,

I was last Monday Evening in Company with a Number of Worthy Gentlemen in Town, when our good Friend John Phillips Esq^r communicated to us a Letter he had lately received from you. Giving an Account of your bad State of Health, and of the great Discouragements you were under with respect to your Ministry at Nantucket.

We heartily Sympathize with you undr your bodily Indispositions, and hope, by y^e Blessing of God, in y^e Use of proper Means Shortly to hear of your Recovery to Health again.

But our greatest Concern was to hear that your other Discouragements were So many and great, That you Seem resolved in a little Time, to take your Leave of y^e poor People in whose Service you have Spent a great part of your Life already.

We are Sensible, indeed, your Services among them have been attended with many peculiar Difficulties; and that you have been but poorly requited by Man for your Laborious Endeavours to Serve y^e Kingdom and Interest of our Lord Jesus Ch^t in y^e place where you are. But remember, Dear Brother, we serve a good Master, who will one Day richly Reward the little he enables us to do in his Service.

And as you have been long acquainted with that People, and, we hope, have a great Interest in y^e affections of many of them, we cant but fear your Leaving them in their present State will greatly disserve* y^e Cause of Ch^t and his holy Religion, which, we trust, are exceeding dear to you.

Wherefore, dear Sir, if your State of Health will, by any Means, admit of it, My Request to you in y^e Name of y^e above-

* Phillips Dictionary, 1720 — Disserve: to do one a prejudice, or injury.

mentioned Gentlemen, is, That you wou'd, at least for some time longer, continue your Preaching, and other good Services, for y^e Spiritual welfare of that people; Still waiting upon y^e Great and Glorious Head of y^e Chh, for y^e Success of your Labours. And I have Leave to assure you from them That they purpose Speedily, as God Shall enable, to Send you Somewhat for y^e present Supply of your and your Families Necessities: and will endeavour hereafter to use their Interest, That you may have a more comfortable Support than you have yet had, while you continue in y^e Service of Cht and Souls, in the place where you have for So many years been bearing y^e Heat and Burden of y^e Day.

I pray God to restore and confirm your Health; and that he wou'd more abundantly Strengthen, Succeed and Comfort you in y^e Service of his Dear Son.

I am, dear Brother, yours most affectionately in our Lord
Jesus Cht,

John Webb.

[Address]

For the Revernd
Mr Timothy White
Preacher of the Gospel
at
Nantucket.

Nantucket July 3^d 1750

Respect^d friend }
Timothy White }

I Remember that I tould thee I would write to My friend at phelladelphia to fill Cap^t Chase up & So I have wrote to John Misslen but if thou art affrade to trust to that thou Must tell what part of the Veasel I Shal Load & gitt a Charter party write for if I know what part I have to Load My friend Can be gitting it Reddy while Cap^t Chase is doing what he will have to Do but if thou means to Load what part thou pleases and not tell what part it is I know no other way then to write to my friend to put in what is wanting wich I have Done as for Sending orders for Such things it is not the way amongst Merchants when I Sent Cap^t Chase last year I never had any agreement with any man but Sent him to John Misslen & Desir^d him to Load his bark therefor I must have a Certen part of the Veasel or quantity of goods Now before She goes on thou Must trust to me & my friend to fill the Veasell up

I am thy friend

Jos Rotch

Boston Feb^{ry} 18th 1752 —

Sr

Your fav^{rs} of 27th Nov^r & 12th Feb^{ry} I rec^d & have spoke with Mr Prout several times respecting your acco^t but have done nothing as yet, tho he has promised he will do something upon it soon, which shall press him to, desire you would give yourself no uneasiness about the small sum you owe me, but let it lay till this of Mr Prouts is settled.

I am glad to find your inclinations continue still to the Ministry, doubt not some door will soon open to your liking, but in case there should not & you should enter upon Trading, doubt not my Aunts capacity to manage the business at home. I shall be ready to give you any assistance that my business will admit of, tho I dispose of no goods for other Governments mony.

I have spoke with Mr Benj^a Prat respecting the Bonds you mention, he thinks it best you should not prosecute them till you have moved out of the Province if you desighⁿ it, otherways does not see but you must take the Oath.

Since writing the foregoing respecting Mr Prout have see him and he has examined your acco^t and gives for Answer he does not know how it comes that the Vessell had not Credit till 4th Sep^r but thinks there was some reason for it, tho it appears by his acco^{ts} she was not discharged till then, the Hospital mony he says he has nothing to do with for he paid Cap^t Clark in full of his portledge Bill and you must look to him for it as also for the Pitch especially as he was a Master of your own puting in, he will make no allowance in the demarage but says he ought to have charged more and he thinks the Charter partys cost £5 that see no prospect of my settling of it with him, therefore have inclosed the acco^t & Charter party herein

Please to give my Duty to Aunt & Love to Couzins

I remain Y^r Affecti: Kinsman & humb^e Serv^t

W^m Phillips

To

Mr Timothy White

at

Haverhill

P fav^r of Mr Herod.

Haverhill Dec^r 2^dMess^{rs}

1752

Being about 150 Miles from Nantuckett I can but Seldom get any Intelligence from thence of the managements of my Partners in the Sloop Susanna — But if (agreeable to my motion) any thing has been put into your hands by them, please to Ballance my acc^t & Send my Dues, in what you think will answer best, directing it to Cap^t Andrew Craigie in Boston — my Interest is $\frac{1}{3}$ part.

Having tho'ts of entring into Partnership with one or two skilful & Succesful Traders, I should be glad if it would Suit you to trade with us for Shipping of any Sort —

I'm now Scituated in the Countrey upon merrimack (comonly called Newbury) River, about 15 miles above Newbury, where we abound with the best of Plank & Ship timber, (Supplying Newbury almost wholly with Stuff for building: & Boston in Some Measure) — and carry on a large Stroke at building, which increases Yearly, having expert workmen, and build cheaper than either Boston or Newbury — We abound also with Staves, both white & Red Oak, & with Boards, clapboards & Shingle, fit for the West India trade — and are getting into the Tarr & Turpentine trade, — a large Countrey just upon our back, well admitting of it — and considerable of plenty of Some kind of Furrs which are transported to England.

If the Proposal Suits, & you See fit to Send over a Quantity of Goods either to be disposed of upon Comissions (as I am told Some Liverpool Merch^{ts} do, a few miles below us) or we to receive the Goods in England, & you to take the Shipping here, it will be readily recd. by —

Your humble Serv^{ts}Timothy White
& Comp.

N. B. My meaning is — Either you to allow Comissions — or to Ship the Goods upon our Risque & charge — receiving your pay in Shipping here.

P. S. What Suits best with us are —

Woolen's & Linens both for Men's & Women's wear — but none high prized white & black Gloves, & other mourning — Soft Powder — Nails but not under 4^d Cutlery — & Haberdashery —

the Liverpool Merch^{ts} send over their Iron (as well as Canvas & Rigging) for what they build here.

Being very well Scit. for trade upon Merrim. (comonly called Newb.) River abt 15 miles from Newb. I've made a Small beginning, but find'g money So Scarce here think of entr'g Partnership wth one or two Skilful & succesful Trad^{rs} Especially if it will Suit you to trade wth us for Shiping of any kind—Our Countrey ab^{ds} wth y^e best of Plank & Ship Timb^{rs}—from us Newb. has almost all her Supplies—& Bost. in some measure—So y^t we can build considerably cheaper here than other Places—

We've also good w^kmen & a gr^t deal of Employ in our Ship Y^{ds} w^h is increasing Y^rly—

We abound also in Staves both white & Red oak, boards, clap boards & things fit for y^e W. Ind. trade and y^e Spreading Count. upon our back (w^h Settles to admiratⁿ) will probably in a few Y^{rs} yield a large trade in Tarr & Turp.—also Some Furrs.

Our Trad^{rs} make good advant. by send'g y^r Lumber to Newb. or Boston but especially by purchas'g wth Silver thr'out of Shiops.

If y^e Proposal Suits & you See fit to Send over a Quant. of Goods, either to be disposed of upon Comiss^{ns} (as I'm told Some Liverp^l Merch^{ts} do to Newb.) or y^e Goods to be Ship'd by you upon our Risque, and we to pay you here in Shiping, you may dep^d upon being faithfully Served by your humble Serv^t—

T. W. & Comp.

N. B. W^t Suits best wth us are—Wool & Lin, both for men's & w. wear, but noth'g high prized—White & black Gloves & oth^r mourning—Blanketts—Soft Pewter—Nails, but not under 4^d Cutlery—& Haberdashery—

The Liverp^l merch^{ts} Send over y^e Iron as well as Cauvas & Cordage for what t^v build here

[Address]

For Mess^{rs}
Stork & Champion
Merch^{ts}
in London

Brother

Boston Jan^{ry} 2^d 1754

I rec^d your favours of the 25th Ult: And am very Sorrie to hear of Your Presant State, as you Seem to write of your Scarsety of Paper - and Hard Labor as Beetle and Wedges, the Last of which would Not Agree with My Constetution Soe well as it Seems to doe with yours. But I Should rather think that i

you was to take a ride to Boston it would be Better for your health then hard Labour at Home and I could Better Advise you by word of Mouth then with Pen and Ink. for it was always My thought that you might doe Better in Boston then Haverhill and as for a Scool I think you need not Doubt of it . . for if you would Come and Bring Sister with you you I dont Doubt but that youl find it worth your While —

Turn Over

So Come very Soon for if you incline to Settle in Boston its better to resolve in time because Piopel will be Moveing from one Place to another as the Spring Comes on for I Expect to have a House Near by us that the Piopel is goeing out very Soon which would be a good Opertunety for you. to have it if you Speak in time I Shall Expect you or your Answer as Soon as May be and in the Mean time wishing you Health and well Settld here in Boston which is the Sincere Disire of your Brother

And^w Craigie

S^r

In the year 1732 I receiv'd a Letter from the Rev^d D^r Colman to Inform me that he had a Sett of M^r Baxters Works to bestow upon me in Case I look'd upon my Self as Settled at Nantuckett —

To which my Reply was that tho' I did not think my Self to be fixed for Life where I then was yet I should be glad of the Books tho' I were obliged to Return them when call'd for — Whereupon the D^r Sent me the Books with the following Instructions —

- “these four volumns of y^e Practical
- “Works of y^e Rev^d M^r Rich^d Baxter
- “are given by Sam^l Holden Esq^r
- “Governor of the Bank of England
- “by y^e Special Disposition of Benjamin
- “Colman, Past^r of a Church in Boston
- “to the Presbyterian Congregation
- “at Nantucket now under the
- “Ministry of the Rev^d M^r Timo^s White
- “on the following Conditions —
- 1/“That y^e S^t M^r White & some of the
- “principal Members of y^e Congregation
- “do receive them & keep them Safe
- “for y^e benefit of y^e Teacher & Society

“of y^e Presbyterians on S^d Island, &
 “will be responsible for y^m so as to
 “Return them in Case the public
 “Worship, according to the Presbyterian
 “method fails on y^e Island.

2/“It is also y^e Donors Will & Desire
 “that y^e minister for y^e time being
 “& two of y^e members of y^e Congregatⁿ
 “Shall be counted Trustees for this Gift.

3/“If there be a number of People
 “that tarry at the Place of Worship
 “after Sermon, one Volumn shall be
 “kept there for their Use if it may
 “be with Safety.

4/“The other volumes may be Lent
 “one at a time for three months
 “to any Members that desire to
 “borrow them—

5/“The Minister or Trustees shall keep an
 “Account of y^e Loan, & Return of S^d Books.

Now S^r the Books are yet in my hands (there being no
 Preacher upon the Island when I left it, and both the Trustees
 being dead, as well as D^r Colman) and there is a variety of Senti-
 ments about the disposition of them

One is that the S^d Books ought to be Sent back to Nantucket
 tho there be neither Minister nor Trustee to receive them:

Another is—that they should be deliver'd up to D^r Colman's
 Successor in that Trust if Such there be And Another is—that
 Inasmuch as I Supplied that Pulpit for more than Eighteen years
 after they were put into my hands, & during this term of years
 Liv'd chiefly upon my own means, I am Justified in accounting
 them my own:—But not being so clear as to what ought to be
 done in the matter I should be glad you would, at some conven-
 ient Season, lay the Case before your association, & favour me
 with their tho'ts upon it which will (probably) be a Guide to the
 Proceedings of—

Hav^d Sept^r 13th

Your's

1755

Tim^o White

To the Rev^d
 M^r/

APPENDIX A.

In the office of the Registrar of Deeds are records of the following land transfers:

1. Deed of John Gardner, and his wife Priscilla, to their son-in-law, Timothy White, and his wife Susanna, for a lot of land on the corner of what are now known as West Liberty Street and Cliff Road. At the date of the deed, August, 1730, Mr. White was building a house on this lot. The deed also conveyed a garden plot farther from the street, and a right of way to it through Mr. Gardner's land. (Book IV, page 134.)

2. A deed of the above land, and dwellings on it, by Timothy White, Jr., through power of attorney from his father, to Edward Coffin, dated. (See Town Records — Deeds, Book 5, page 332.)

The site of the Timothy White house is the vacant lot opposite the residence of the late Josiah Gardner, Esq., now occupied by Captain and Mrs. John Brooks. Mrs. Brooks is a daughter of Josiah Gardner, and a descendant of Capt. John Gardner, in direct line, and inherits and occupies a portion of the original Gardner landed estate.

APPENDIX B.

THE OLD NORTH VESTRY. (See frontispiece.)

This picture shows the meeting house, built according to tradition in 1711, as it appeared on its third site in 1897. Its dimensions are 40 by 60 feet. The lean-tos are of later date. The building originally had two rows of windows like the one showing in the upper left-hand corner of the illustration. The sash of this window and those at the north end of the vestry, upper row, are of oak and hand made. This building was erected on the rising ground north of No-bottom Pond; moved to Beacon Hill on Center Street, in 1765, upon the site of the present church building showing in the background of the picture; moved again to present site in 1834. Its entrances, when used as a church on Beacon Hill, were on the east side, toward Center Street, and south end. From about 1790 to 1834 there was a tower on the south end, with entrance through it. This building is now used for the Sunday school and the social meetings of the church.

THE FLOOR PLAN. (See illustration opposite page 24.)

The floor plan of the First Congregational Meeting House as originally laid out in 1711, with the names of the pew owners at about 1820. The audience room was fitted with high box pews, many of them square, or nearly so. The seats in many cases were on hinges. The pulpit was high, with sounding board over it; and there were galleries on the two ends and the side opposite the pulpit, with a stairway in the northeast corner; this was an open stairway. This plan was kindly drafted by William F. Codd, from a pencil sketch made by Mrs. Anna Chase Derrick and Mrs. Eliza Plaskett Mitchell.

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